

the **Carolina  
Farmer**

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

**HOME MIXED FEED**

cheap and easy

**THE WOMAN'S TOUCH**

they run your business

**FEBRUARY, 1957**



EDITH L. HARRIS  
OWNER, THE CAROLINA  
FARMER, FEE N. C.

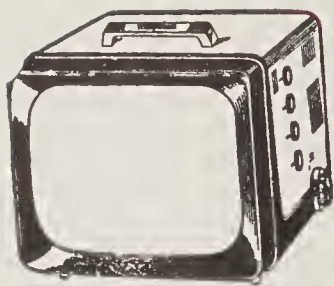


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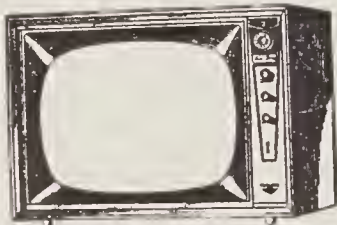
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### HOTPOINT CONSOLE



# Hotpoint

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# Dear Reader:

ON PAGE 11 we write about the silo you see on our cover, but we don't say much about the handsome people who own it. They are the Clarence Sinks of Lexington, Route 7, and the kind of family whose enthusiasm for farming makes us sorry we came to town.

Driving out to their place last month with John Gantt, assistant county agent, and Clell Clodfelter, electrification advisor for Davidson Rural Electric, we heard how the Sinks had taken a grown-over farm a few years ago and dressed it up as pretty as a Mount Vernon postcard—made it profitable, too.

Clarence has a reputation for boundless energy, and John admitted it was a mystery to *him* how he could get so much done so well.

**THE FRENCH HAVE AN EXPRESSION** which solves a good many such mysteries: "Look for the woman," they say, and sure enough we found one arriving about the same time we got there.

It was Mrs. Sink, coming in for a bite of lunch from her school teaching job at the Junior Order Home down the road (she's also doubling as principal temporarily).

Now, what would *you* do if you dashed home for a quick lunch and were interrupted by three visitors asking questions about what you paid for *this* building, and *that* building, and other things that were none of their business?

So would we! *But not Mrs. Sink.* She graciously hauled out the records she keeps on the farm operation, phoned her husband home from a neighbor's hog-killing, showed us through the dairy, discussed conveyor belts with Clell, posed for her picture, commented on benefits of 4-H, purebred cows, silage, and her husband's hard work, gave a brief run-down on her three children, cooked lunch, and went back to school on time—all without the slightest indication she was in a hurry.

When we left we had an answer to The Farm Problem: Just find a smart woman and let her keep the books. Short of that, get educated for farming yourself. Clarence Sink did both.

**OUR PREOCCUPATION** with women is a sure sign of spring, so hear us out. This month, Becky Rivers (who refuses to drive a car) rode buses the length and breadth of Eastern North Carolina to talk to some farm women who direct the management of co-ops. We think you'll enjoy meeting them on page 20.

Last month our Becky did a piece on the serious troubles our schools are having in hiring teachers. It was a labor of love, for Becky's a former school teacher. Now, the N. C. Education Association has reproduced it for circulation throughout the state.

*J. C. Brown Jr.*

FEBRUARY, 1957

## the Carolina Farmer



Volume 12

February, 1957

Number 2

J. C. BROWN JR., Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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W. T. CRISP, Executive Manager

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# FARMING

news and information  
you can use

PERMANENT promotions came to three State College agricultural officials last month. They are Dr. Roy Lovvorn, director of research; Dr. H. A. Stewart, assistant director; and Dr. E. R. Barrick, head of animal husbandry. Two



LOVVORN

years ago, when Dr. Ralph Cummings was sent to Peru to direct a College project there, Lovvorn, director of instruction, took over the Experiment Station direction in an "acting" capacity, and Stewart and Barrick were given temporary promotions. With Dr. Cummings' recent announcement that he had accepted a job with the Rockefeller Foundation in India and would not return, the college made the changes permanent. The new Station director is a plain-spoken Alabamian whose frankness and humor have made him a popular figure with farmers, students, and staff. His scientific accomplishments have earned him a national reputation, and he is a member of a nine-man committee which reviews all agricultural research and marketing projects that are to receive federal funds. He left a post as director of USDA weed research to return to State College in 1953 (he was a member of the agronomy department here from 1936 to 1950). All three men are prominent in the agricultural research world. Stewart is known particularly for his swine breeding work, and he headed the animal husbandry section until he accepted the new post. Barrick has been a member of the animal industry department since 1940 and has contributed to several important research projects relating types of feeding programs to carcass grade.

While there's usually no shortage of fruit and vegetable crops for the fresh market in North Carolina, there

is room for expanding production for processing. The price paid by processors isn't as high as that paid by fresh market people, but they offer a more stable outlet. Processors aren't interested in small, unreliable supplies, and this is one reason they've avoided certain parts of North Carolina. Confronted with an increase in per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables and a growing population, Tar Heel farmers might do well to take steps to attract processors.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE: The N. C. Farm Bureau has outlined a legislative program characterized by its support of State College requests for research funds. It is also asking for (among other things):

- An act to permit cotton growers to vote on assessing themselves a small amount to promote cotton.
- A \$2,900 a year minimum starting salary for teachers, and secretarial assistance to principals.
- A law to protect processors of fruits and vegetables from breach of contract by growers.
- Mandatory public liability coverage before automobile license tags are issued to any person.
- Legislation to require parents of illegitimate children to support them to age 18.

- Elimination of tax on tires used on non-highway vehicles and equipment.
- A tax of 1/20th of 1 per cent on all machinery, parts, equipment, and supplies used in the production of farm products. (This would give farmers the same sales tax privilege enjoyed by industry on the purchase of productive goods.)

Others are seeking a law to prevent mislabeling of tobacco seed. The State Board of Agriculture authorized a committee to study the seed law with an eye to strengthening it. The USDA's announcement of a price support penalty on Coker 139 and 140 caught seed growers with large stocks of these previously popular varieties, and short stocks of others. To take up the slack, some persons are suspected of giving the same old seed another name and selling it as a new variety.

KILL YOUR HOGS by the middle of this month if you're going to cure the meat on the farm, warns John Christian, Extension meat specialist. Meat from hogs killed later sometimes gets an off-flavor. If your hogs won't weigh enough by then, better have them processed at a plant. Christian points out that the safety limit on fresh pork in the freezer locker is about six months, and seasoned sausage shouldn't be kept there for more than three months, so don't kill too many at one time.

Growers who suffered badly last year by purchasing Irish potato seed stock from unreliable sources will agree with Henry Covington when he says, "Look for the blue tag!" Horticulturist Covington declares that the blue-tagged Certified Seed is your guarantee that the seedstock is the variety named, and free from disease.



BELLA

PRIVILEGED CHARACTER is Bella, the belle of Lovelea Farm in Davidson County. Owner W. L. Smith gives her the run of the place. She drinks from the fish pond, helps herself in the corn fields, roams the alfalfa at will, and casts insolent eyes on strangers who question her right to lie down in the driveway. How does she get away with it? Last year she gave 13,410 pounds of milk, 533 pounds of butterfat, and Smith believes in rewarding those that reward him.

(Davidson Electric Co-op delivers the power that milks Bella)



# *In the* **Opinion** *of*

**W. KERR SCOTT**  
*Senator*  
*United States Congress*



## **DEVELOPING THE CAPE FEAR CAN OPEN A NEW ERA OF PROGRESS**

By harnessing the Cape Fear River and developing the river basin, we in North Carolina can open a new era of progress and opportunity in both town and country life.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers is now making a thorough study of the entire basin, and on the basis of this study, Congress will decide whether or not one or more flood control dams should be constructed in the basin.

All of us are fully aware of the fact that we cannot allow any of our water resources to go to waste. They are too scarce to do that.

The Cape Fear River is one of the largest unharnessed rivers left in the South, and in future years we can put it to work for agriculture, business, industry and recreation, or we can leave it be as a serious flood menace.

If the flow of the river is controlled, it will mean that many, many ideal industrial sites throughout the heart of the state would be opened.

It would also mean that great amounts of fertile farmland would be out of flood danger.

Throughout history, the Cape Fear has been a river of many moods. At times, it has been a savage of ravaging flood waters. At other times, prolonged drought has made it little more than a muddy trickle.

Only twelve years ago, in 1945, a devastating flood did several millions dollars worth of damage all along the river. Thousands of acres of farmland were inundated, water systems were knocked out in several towns in the basin, and 25 per cent of the city of Fayetteville was under water.

The preliminary reports by the Engineers are not complete enough in detail to determine as yet what the wise course is in carrying out the development of the basin.

But whatever recommendations the Engineers make, it will be important for town and country people to work together in a project that will bring a richer life for both.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. Kerr Scott".

*This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.*

# MAIL



## BOX

### THE EGG AND US

Enclosed is a letter from N. B. Nicholson in Monroe. I thought you would be interested in his favorable comments about the article you published recently. ["Big Market for Eggs" by C. P. Libeau, *CF*, November, 1956.]

Will it be possible for you to supply him with 65 copies of the article, either in reprints or original copies of the *Carolina Farmer*. I would appreciate it if you could send us a few copies for use at State College.

CLAYTON P. LIBEAU  
Poultry and Egg Marketing  
Specialist  
N. C. State College

### ONE OF THE BEST

I would appreciate it if you would send me 65 mimeographed copies of the article that you have in the *Carolina Farmer*. I would like to mail it to members of the Egg Producers Association.

I think this is one of the best articles that I have seen and commend you on such a good presentation.

N. B. NICHOLSON  
Assistant County Agent  
Monroe

### EXCELLENT

David and I read the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer* completely through. You did an excellent job on the article, "Big Market for Eggs."

MRS. DAVID E. BEAM  
Lawndale

### HOUSES FOR FARMERS

We are very gratified at your interest in farm housing and believe that articles such as you wrote in the September issue of the *Carolina Farmer* ("Houses for Farmers") can stimulate interest in better farm houses and can contribute toward better farm house planning.

We thought you might be interested in a tabulation of the demand for Plan No. 55, which was illustrated. You will note that there is a significant increase in the number of orders

received in September following publication of the article.

W. C. WARRICK  
Agricultural Engineering  
Extension Specialist  
N. C. State College

The tabulation received with Mr. Warrick's letter showed the number of requests for Plan No. 55 tripled during the month of September and doubled in October—EDITOR.

### MR. DUVAL, MEET MRS. HIGHTOWER

Having received the November edition of the *Carolina Farmer*, I find myself unable to identify the picture appearing on the cover. I decided it best to write the office and request identification.

Being reared in the mountains of western North Carolina and in Ashe County, I possess a great deal of enthusiasm for mountain scenes.

JOHN A. DUVALL  
Todd

Would it be possible to get a print of Mr. Tharp's cover picture on your November issue? We own the top of the Little Phoenix Mountain shown in the background, and I would like to give my husband the framed picture as a little Christmas surprise. We enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much.

MRS. D. E. HIGHTOWER  
Jefferson

### COOPERATIVES AND NEIGHBORS

From up Salemburg way, I learn that I have made new friends by writing to the *Carolina Farmer*. Mr. and Mrs. James Crumpler, members of South River Electric Membership Corporation, are readers of the *Farmer* and have kept clippings of some of my recent letters to the magazine. They do this though I've only met them personally one time. Mighty fine folks, the Crumplers. I appreciate their remembering me.

Having read your article, "Miracle of Mingo," I know that there are lots of very fine people up there in the South River EMC area.

Rural electric cooperatives have meant so much more than just light, heat and power: cooperation and neighborliness seem to go together.

WILTON O. ROWE  
Snow Hill

### HAMS AND POETRY

In glancing over the December, 1956 issue of the *Carolina Farmer*, I noted an article in connection with the Koontz's who run a farm, I believe,

in Mocksville, and are supposedly the last word in curing "tender, tasty, sugar-cured ham." My mouth is still watering from the description of those hams because you sure hit a weak spot in my eating habits. If there is anything more tasty than an old sugar cured ham, the good Lord must have kept the recipe to himself.

I would appreciate it very much if you could arrange to have farmer Koontz sell and send me one of his aged sugar cured hams weighing no more than ten pounds because there will be only the wife and myself to partake of this succulent delicacy. If you are successful in doing so, please let me know what the charge is and I will forward my check to you.

Bill Crisp's comments under the heading Tarheel Views in the same issue of the *Farmer* were very poetic and descriptive and the King's English was never used to better advantage.

ARTHUR PERLMAN,  
Staff Director  
Public Works & Resources  
Subcommittee  
U. S. House of Representatives

### CO-OP TROUBLES

We appreciate the *Carolina Farmer* which we receive each month. We like to keep in touch with the activities of the rural electric cooperatives, which are really having problems now. There are other articles which are helpful to us, too.

MR. AND MRS. HUBERT  
BONEY  
Teachey's

### THE GOVERNOR WRITES

I have read with interest the editorial in the January, 1957 issue of the *Carolina Farmer* [Tarheel Views by William T. Crisp] and want to say this kind of writing and thinking will help do the job that you and I know needs to be done.

LUTHER H. HODGES  
Governor, The State of  
North Carolina

### FROM A PENNSYLVANIA CO-OP

Our electrification advisor was so impressed with the article entitled "Is Homemade Pie Un-American?" in the November issue of the *Carolina Farmer* that he would like very much to reprint it in the next issue of our newsletter.

J. E. NICHOLSON, Manager  
Jefferson Electric Corporation  
Brookville, Penn.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



The order of Judge L. Richardson Preyer reversing the action of the Utilities Commission in the Randolph Membership Corporation case is right in common sense. It is to be hoped that, if the decision is appealed, the judge will be found to be equally right in law.

The Utilities Commission ordered the Central Telephone Company to enter territory served by the Randolph rural cooperative, which Central had agreed not to enter.

Judge Preyer held that the Randolph County Membership was living up to its obligations and that commission erred in slapping at the co-operative.

If there is any defect in the REA Telephone Act, the 1957 General Assembly should remove the defect.

—an editorial  
in the *News & Observer*,  
Raleigh, N. C.

# Phone Co-ops Edge Commission in Round 1

A telephone co-op took the Utilities Commission to court and came out with half of the victory it sought last month.

The Commission must admit that the co-ops exist, a fact the body has pointedly ignored in several recent decisions. On the other hand, the Commission *does* have the authority to order a private company to invade the territory of the cooperative.

The judgment was made in Round 1 of a battle that may go to the Supreme Court and the Legislature, with the Utilities Commission and the commercial companies lining up on one side, and the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority and cooperatives on the other.

The co-ops would like to have the law-makers give their territorial rights adequate protection, and the Utilities Commission would like high court approval of its position that the co-ops have no territorial rights.

The case that brought the ruling from Superior Court Judge L. Richardson Preyer grew out of Utilities Commission order directing Central Telephone Company to invade the territory which the company had previ-

ously declined to serve and, in a written agreement, relinquished to the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation.

Judge Preyer heard the evidence in December and announced his decision late last month. At press time he had not prepared his full judgment, but indicated it would acknowledge the Commission's authority to give the order, but rule that the facts of the case did not support the action.

The co-op had argued that the commission had no right to order a commercial company to violate its territory, and on this point it lost. It may appeal to the Supreme Court.

But it won confirmation of an important principle: The co-op exists in law as well as in fact.

The utilities body, Judge Preyer said, failed to give due consideration to the telephone cooperative and the service it is rendering, and to the REA Telephone Act.

The Commission may appeal Judge Preyer's decision, claiming that it is a fact-finding body and the facts it finds are not subject to judicial review.

The judge first indicated he would remand the case for rehearing by the

Utilities Commission, but there is a possibility he will dismiss the commission's order without another hearing.

The Utilities Commission, through its powers over commercial companies, can still do damage to the cooperatives, but it will have to pay closer attention to the facts if it abides by the court's decision.

The Commission's original decision may have exposed a jealousy of authority which can cause the public to suffer in its search for utility service. The regulatory body (generally recognized as being unsympathetic to both rural electric and rural telephone co-operatives) said that the agreement between Central Telephone and the co-op was not binding because it (the Commission) had not approved Central's entry into the agreement.

The Commission said it has no authority over the cooperative, but it *does* have authority over Central Telephone.

Many viewed the distinction as an effort to bring the cooperatives under the heel of the commission.

It's a fair bet that if this ever happens, it would be a heavy heel.



# OLD POWER ISSUES FACE NEW CONGRESS

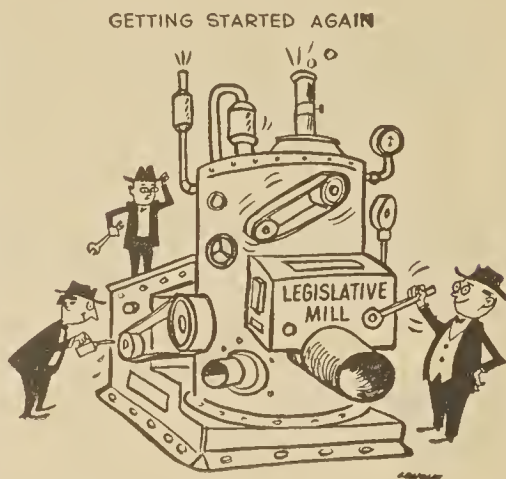
**T**HE new Congress will take up legislation on several old and a few new power problems in 1957. Though its early to speculate on the final action that will be taken on these problems, Congress will be controlled by essentially the same men, as well as by the same party, as last year. Last year's results are therefore a pretty good measure to go by in guessing the future.

Some of the legislative problems that will be considered are:

**Hells Canyon Dam:** A bill providing for Federal development of this large power facility on the Snake River in Idaho was defeated by the senate last summer. The bill never came to the floor of the house. As a measure that called for developing all the benefits which a high dam could produce—as opposed to three smaller dams to be built by the Idaho Power Company, with reduced benefits—rural electric cooperatives have supported the Hells Canyon dam proposal for several years. Though Senator Wayne Morse (D., Oregon) has stated he will re-introduce this measure, there appears little possibility that it will be enacted into law.

**Niagara:** Over a million kilowatts of power remain to be developed on the American side of Niagara Falls. This is the richest single power bonanza left on the American continent. It has remained undeveloped for several years because Congress has always failed to agree on who should develop it—the federal government, a combine of commercial utility companies, or the State of New York. If the federal government develops it, some 300,000 city dwellers and 175,000 co-op consumers will have first call on the power (just as cities and cooperatives had first call on Kerr Dam power). The Senate passed a bill last year providing for the State of New York to develop this power—but requiring preference in its sale for cities and co-ops in the region. This measure, the Lehman-Buckley bill, never got to the floor of the house. The same bill has already been re-introduced. The chances for its passage by both houses appear good.

**Atomic Energy:** The senate last year passed the Gore bill which called

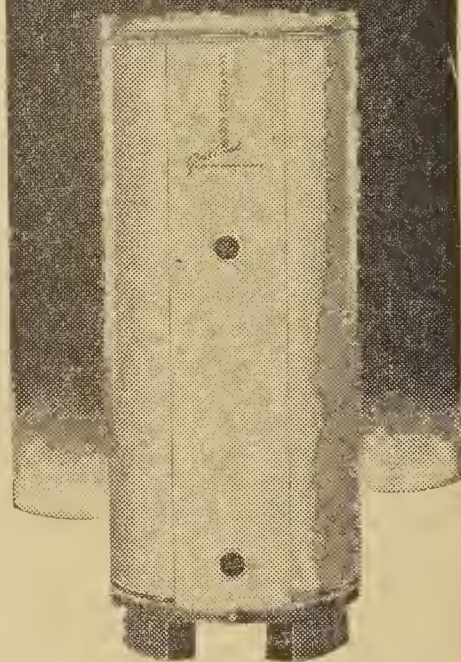


for government development of up to five atomically-powered generating plants. The bill had a three-fold objective: to promote research in atomic power, to provide government installations with a supply of electricity, and to spur the commercial utility industry to speed up its own badly lagging development program. Senator Gore's bill was defeated by a close vote in the house—due primarily to administration pressure against it. A new Gore bill will have a better chance of adoption this year, though on a compromise. The compromise: The government will not build atomic generators if the utility industry undertakes a minimum building program of its own by a given deadline—probably 1960.

**Increase in Federal Power Rates:** Last year the Interior Department proposed to raise power rates in the southwest to co-op customers, though leaving rates charged to utilities and large industry unchanged. The Kerr-Tremble bill, calling for a halt in the rate increase until Congress was given opportunity to review the facts, was passed by both houses. The president then promptly vetoed it. A congressional committee is again holding hearings on the matter, but chances for enactment of a bill are slim.

**REA Budget:** A budget for REA's electrification and telephone programs has not yet been presented to Congress. A budget must, of course, be adopted, but in what amount remains to be determined. Congress has upped the administration's REA budget requests in two of the last three years.

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electric water  
heater



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NOTE: Not all service lines are adapted to heaters of this type. Check your power supplier. Other high quality standard type Fairbanks-Morse electric heaters for home and dairy also available. See your local F-M dealer or your REA CO-OP. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Dept. SDH-2, Chicago 5, Ill.



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**T**wo years ago the General Assembly created a new agency, named it the Board of Higher Education, armed it with broad powers, and gave it a noble purpose: *to promote the development and operation of a sound, vigorous, progressive, and coordinated system of higher education in the State of North Carolina.*

Even before the first member was appointed, muffled groans came from many college administrators who feared the presence of still another wall between them and the legislature. They already had to face the Advisory Budget Commission in their quest for money, and a tight Budget Bureau often made it hard for them to spend what they got.

State institutions of higher learning (those offering courses and services above the 12th grade) previously went directly to the Advisory Budget Commission with their needs for funds; now they were to take their requests to the new board, which would make a recommendation and pass it along to the commission.

The budgetary work is not, by far, the only duties of the Board, but it's the one that may have an important bearing on agricultural services rendered by two agencies which are a part of State College, and therefore affected by the Board's recommendations.

The two agencies are the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, and at least one farm organization spokesman believes that because of the unique nature of their duties, their needs for money should not be considered along with those of the rest of State College.

But that's how their fund requests *are* considered. According to Dr. Harris Purks, director of the Board, State College's budget is looked at as a total. If the total seems larger than what the legislature is likely to grant, it hands the request back to the College with a recommended figure and lets the administrators there do the necessary cutting. Dr. Purks said the Board makes no attempt to interfere with the operations of the college, and therefore does not cut specific items.

Thus, the competition for money occurs back at

*Farm research and liberal arts  
may not have much in common, but they  
compete for the same dollar before  
the Board of Higher Education*

*By J. C. BROWN JR.*

# A CURE FOR BANGS OR A GOOD LIBRARY?

the college. Requests for funds to conduct research in farm marketing, or hire new county agents, competes with requests from teaching and other departments which conform strictly to the definition of higher education.

Actually, the competition for state funds has always existed and always will at some level unless the public gets in a financial mood and position to write a blank check to all agencies.

Many leaders feel that the Extension Service and Experiment Station should not have to compete at the low level they do. Both agencies, they say, fare better the closer they can get to the legislature with their requests. They reason, also, that it doesn't make much sense to choose between buying a new volume for the campus library and hiring an assistant county agent to teach a farmer with a third-grade education how to do a better job curing tobacco.

There are many with no particular interest in farming who don't like the nature of the competition, either. They believe the large amounts necessary to conduct the non-academic work of the Extension Service and research of the Experiment Station make the total budget of the University look mighty large to the people who rule on it. More than half of the budget the Board of Higher Education has recommended for State College is for the Extension Service and Experiment Station.

The Extension Service will spend an estimated \$2,052,767 this fiscal year. It requested \$3,046,590 for next year, and the Higher Education Board has recommended that it get \$2,512,602.

The recommended increase from last year restores a cut suffered in travel and printing funds, made by the previous legislature in the face of a poor income outlook, plus a 10 per cent salary raise.

In the budgetary review it lost about \$38,000 (which the federal government offered to match); it had hoped to use to hire several farm marketing experts. It also failed to get a requested \$75,000 for new county personnel.

The Experiment Station requested \$2,045,838, and the Board will recommend \$1,793,299. This is an increase of \$315,269 from the current year's budget which was based on the expectation of a recession. It means the Station will have to postpone the completion of several research facilities.

Dr. Purks pointed out that the Board cut the requests of all of the 12 institutions which come under it. In doing so, it did not deny there was a need for the expenditures. The cuts, he said, were made to get the Board's total

*(Continued on Page 32)*



NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING,  
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE COLLEGE STATION RALEIGH N C

EXTENSION SERVICE  
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

January 14, 1957

Mr. J. C. Brown  
Carolina Farmer  
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear J. C.:

I was sorry to miss talking to you when you called the other day, but I will try to give you information by letter comparing the types of silos being used in North Carolina.

The following table indicates approximate cost ranges for the most popular silos being built in the state:

	Upright Silos	
	Small (40-50 ton)	Large (100-150 ton)
Brick	\$500 - \$600	\$900 - \$1200
Poured Concrete	600 - 800	1000 - 1400
Steel	800 - 1000	1400 - 1800
Concrete Stave	900 - 1100	1700 - 2200
Temporary Wire and Paper, 15 ton capacity, \$45.00.		

	Horizontal Silos	
	Small (50-75 ton)	Large (150-200 ton)
Trench, Temporary	\$ 40 - \$ 60	\$100 - \$150
Trench, Permanent Lining	400 - 600	900 - 1200
Bunker - Treated Lumber or Masonry Walls	400 - 600	900 - 1200

Generally speaking, the more expensive silos will require less upkeep and have less spoilage, and this helps to offset the extra cost, but the annual cost per ton of silage stored will usually still be higher in the more expensive silos than in the cheaper ones.

There is quite a trend in the state now toward the use of horizontal types of silos rather than upright types. The horizontal silos, of course, would include both the trench and bunker types; and I think the choice between a trench silo and a bunker type silo would depend on the location where a man wants his silo, since they would be very similar in characteristics, except that the bunker silo would be built above ground where the slope and drainage of the land did not permit digging a trench silo in the ground. The trench silos are probably being built more than

# WHAT PRICE SILO



any other type right now, and the majority of the trench silos built are of a temporary type; that is, they are just a hole dug in the ground and filled with silage. This makes the cheapest silo a man can build, but of course is a little messy to work in; and the walls may cave so badly that the silo either has to be lined with a permanent lining or abandoned after several years. Quite a few farmers have installed linings in their trench silos in recent years, and I think there is a place for a lot more of this.

Bunker type silos seem to have come into North Carolina from Tennessee through the western counties primarily, but we see quite a few of them scattered over the whole state now. Actually it seems to me that the bunker silos should fit in better in the eastern part of the state where drainage usually does not permit digging trench silos in the ground. At the present time, however, we probably have more bunker silos in the Piedmont and mountain counties than in the eastern. Some bunker silos are being built of very poor materials; and I think if a man is going to build one, it would pay him to make it permanent by using treated lumber if it is built of wood, or concrete or masonry construction.

The upright silos are still popular and I think will always have a place. They have the advantage of having less spoilage, and they make for a neater operation, since the silo can be built immediately adjoining the place where silage is fed, and the whole operation can be kept under one roof if desired, which is not usually done with the trench and bunker type silos. The upright silos in general will cost more than the horizontal types, and this is probably the main reason for the trend to horizontal silos. Another reason is in the labor-saving features of the horizontal silos which are better adapted to the use of tractors in filling and emptying and to the use of self-feeding arrangements.

The upright silos can be pretty well mechanized if a man wants to spend the money necessary to buy a silo unloader and mechanical conveyor for spreading the silage along a manger. Right now we have only a few of these in North Carolina, but we have quite a number of farmers who are doing some self-feeding out of trench and bunker type silos.

Very Truly Yours,

*R. M. Ritchie, Jr.*



Planned building arrangements and electrically-driven conveyor permits Clarence Sink (cover photo) to feed directly from upright silo to lounging barn.

## Push - Button Silage

Silage from any package is good feed, but you can make it a real bargain if you choose a silo to fit in with a larger plan to raise production and lower costs.

The Clarence Sinks, a busy young farm family of Lexington, Route 7, did this last year. They picked an upright, concrete stave silo to complete an efficient, L-shaped unit of three buildings. The resulting arrangement of silo, lounging barn, and milk house enables them to feed their 20-cow herd automatically and reduce labor. The lounging barn has one feature that of itself should increase production 800 to 1,000 pounds per cow this year.

With Mrs. Sink teaching school, keeping farm records, and rearing three children, and Mr. Sink busy with a poultry enterprise as well as the dairy, the family has an absolute need to get a run for its money and labor. Guided by John Gantt, assistant county agent, they worked out a building arrangement that gives it to them.

Already getting a yearly average of 10,000 pounds of milk per cow, there weren't many obvious ways for the Sinks to raise production, but building design offered a not-so-obvious one.

Knowing that environment influences

milk flow, Gantt advised individual feeding, and the Sinks built a lounging barn with tie stanchions; it permits cows to eat undisturbed by each other.

This one thing will raise production 3 pounds a day per cow, Gantt believes. He points out that this should pay for their silo.

Most dairymen feed silage in the milk house, but to reduce off-flavors Sink feeds only a little grain to hold the cows there. They get their fill in the lounging barn, where a conveyor belt (soon to be installed) will deliver the silage directly from the silo.

The prize of the package is what's in the silo. Before the Sinks started silage, 20 cows were eating 8 bales of hay a day, even on pasture. Now, in the dead of winter, they eat about 600 pounds of silage and pick at 2 bales of hay offered them.

The change in eating habits has saved the Sinks \$5 a day, and the cows hold their production better than before.

The 80-ton silo, complete, cost \$1,401, according to Mrs. Sink's records. She estimates the lounging barn, with conveyor and motor, will cost \$2,100. The milk house, built in 1954, cost \$3,528.50.

Gantt feels they got a bargain.



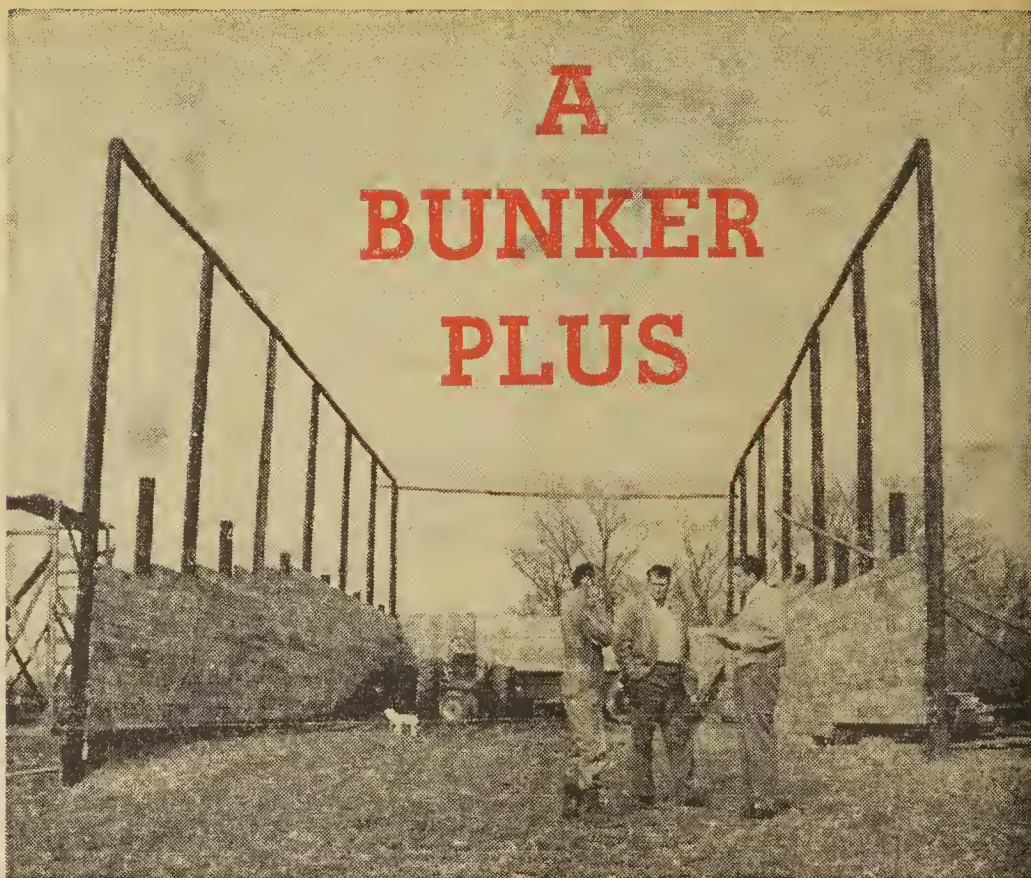
**C**L. Snider, Jr., a member of Davidson Rural Electric Cooperative, will soon have a bunker silo with a lid on it.

The unusual building is the brainchild of Assistant County Agent John Gantt, who got his idea from barns he has seen Out West. He recommended it to Snider and his farm manager, Charles Seibel, to enable them to winter cows without temporary grazing. Snider's farm is short on pasture land.

A pole barn large enough to house 30 dairy cows and 60 steers will be built around the cement-floored bunker, making it possible for the animals to spend the winter indoors and self-feed right out of the bunker.

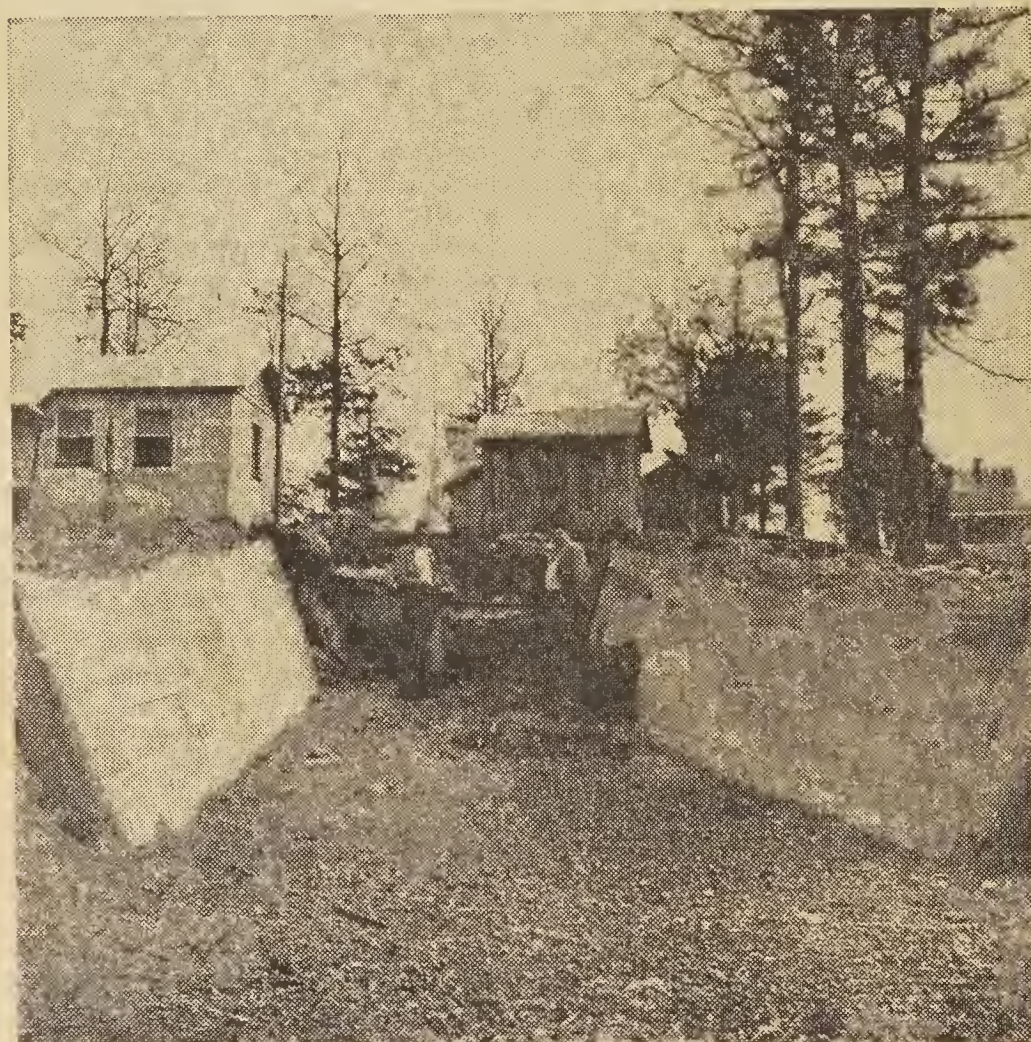
The bunker will hold about 250 tons of silage, and Seibel intends to blow hay on top of it. Not counting the barn, the bunker will cost Snider about \$650.

Gantt points out that this particular type of building was designed to solve a particular problem; it might not be the best answer for another man's need for silage.



Clell Clodfelter, electrification advisor for Davidson Electric (center) and Asst. Farm Agent John Gantt (right) discuss bunker with Charles Seibel, farm mgr.

## THIS 'MODEL-A' GETS THERE



James Floyd feeds silage from this rock-bottomed, cement-walled trench, and keeps his herd average from fluctuating much between winter and summer.

**T**HE trench silo lacks the beauty of its Cadillac cousin, the upright, but like the Model A, its price is right and it "gets you there."

Built as it should be, the trench holds some advantages over the upright—for instance, self-feeding. One of the big disadvantages is spoilage, but this can be held to a minor problem.

James Floyd, a dairyman and saw-miller of Lexington, Route 6, did the job right when he built a 70-ton capacity trench, according to John Gantt's thinking.

It is on a well-drained site and has rock bottom and concrete walls. He covers the silage with building paper and sawdust, and loses not more than 2 inches of feed to spoilage, Gantt reports.

Floyd was off saw-milling the day CF went visiting with Gantt and Davidson Electric's Clell Clodfelter, but Mrs. Floyd knew pretty well what the trench meant to their 11-cow milking herd, just turned Grade A.

"We haven't been able to see much difference in the amount of milk we get in summer and winter since we started feeding silage two years ago," she reported.

And then, too, you can feed it for one-fourth the cost of hay.



# Protect Your Farm Machinery

Like used cars, the trade-in value of used farm equipment varies greatly, depending on the condition, says John Glover, extension agricultural engineer at North Carolina State College.

He says the farmer who practices regular maintenance—greasing, oiling, adjusting, housing—may receive as much as \$200 more on a trade-in than the farmer who neglects maintenance. This is in addition to the savings from fewer breakdowns and better fuel economy.

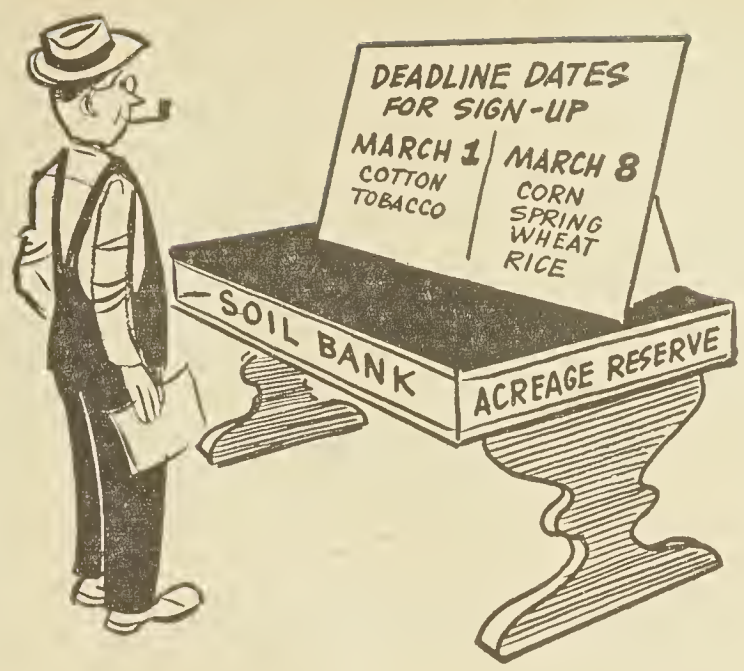
Lubrication is important the year round and is as important in winter, if not more so, than at any other time, the engineer asserts. During the winter months, the machinery must work through drastic temperature changes and often in extremely dusty conditions. Therefore, special care should be taken during the fall and winter months to see that machinery is lubricated regularly and completely. Transmissions and rear end gears need fresh lubricants after a season of heavy work.

Wheel bearings should be cleaned, repacked, and adjusted before the winter and spring work begins. Proper adjustment will save time and money, Glover points out. He also says fall and winter are good times to inspect for loose nuts and bolts. This is the time to note worn parts and other replacements. Replacing a weakened part or welding a small crack may prevent a field breakdown later on.

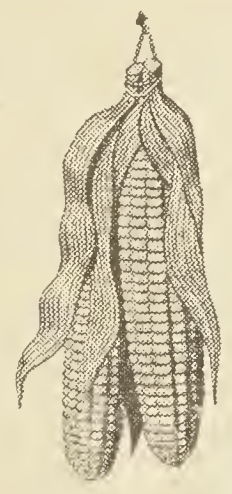
Engine repair and adjustment can be done during the off-season, Glover says. Fuel losses are often higher when the carburetor is out of adjustment, motor is not properly timed, valves need grinding or adjusted, or air filter needs servicing. But remember this—it can be wasteful to set the carburetor too lean just the same as too rich.

Machinery housing will pay for itself over a period of years. Equipment such as harvesting machinery is definitely subject to deterioration from weather. Chains rust and become stiff and are easily broken. Belts become brittle and crack, wooden parts rot, any of these may cause breakdowns in the field.

Glover says machine sheds not only protect equipment, but provide a place to work on machinery in bad weather. Sheds, if designed right, can have year-round use—



## 119 bushels of corn per acre in a drought area thanks to planned irrigation!



WAYNE DARLING of Shelby County, Iowa, got a corn yield of 199 bushels per acre during last year's extreme heat and dryness—according to a yield check made by a local instructor in vocational agriculture.

The reason: planned irrigation, using a system made with Kaiser Aluminum irrigation pipe supplied by Evans Orchard Supply Co. of Kansas City. Darling irrigated his 70 acres of corn with 10 inches of water during the dry period of July and August.

Mr. Darling says that this one season's irrigation paid for his system—and he plans to enlarge it immediately.

For assistance and further information, contact your cooperative.

**Engineered Irrigation Costs No More!** Kaiser Aluminum will gladly see that you are provided with engineering assistance for your irrigation system . . . at no obligation. Simply mail the coupon below.

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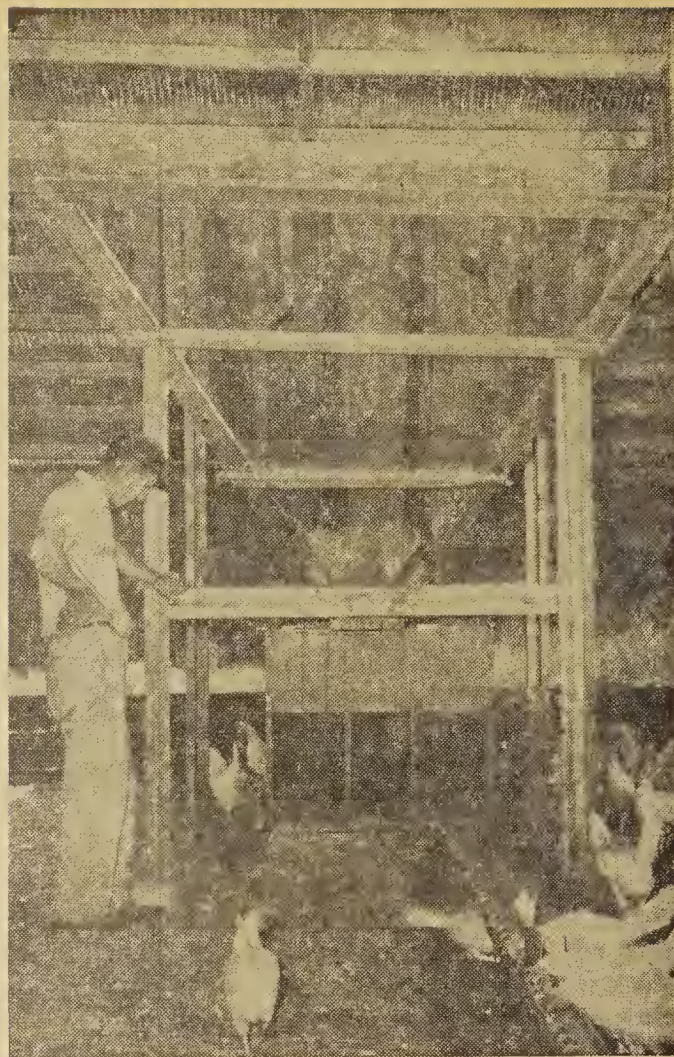
See "THE KAISER ALUMINUM HOUR." Alternate Tuesdays, NBC Network. Consult your local TV listing.



New processes and low-cost power offer big savings to farmers who 'do it themselves'

## Home Mixed Feed is Cheap and Easy

by e. s. COATES



Maurice Pickler of Stanly County feeds only once a week with bulk hopper over automatic feeder.

**M**ANY farmers have found that they can double their profits by spending a few minutes a day preparing their own feeds, even when the feed ingredients are purchased at market prices. They have made even greater profits when they used home-grown grains in the poultry or livestock feed.

In the past, grinding and mixing ingredients in the right proportions to provide a balanced ration has been an undesirable, time-consuming job. Today it is possible to obtain equipment for farm use that will proportion, mix, and grind the feed with little supervision, labor, and power. It is no longer necessary to use large mills driven by tractors to grind feed on the farm; electrically-driven units requiring low horsepower have sharply reduced grinding costs.

Smaller mills requiring from 1 to 3 horsepower, and possibly up to 5 horsepower, are ideal for automatic operation. With proper arrangements made

for storage or grain and feed, and the use of inexpensive time switch and overload controls on the motor, feed grinding can be done on the farm with no danger of fire and little labor.

All that is needed to grind feed is to start the mill, adjust the feeding, and set a time switch.

**R**aymond Sinclair, Mt. Airy, Route 3, has saved considerable money in making his feed by using a 2 horsepower electric hammer mill and mixer combination. Instead of having to pay \$90 per ton for feed for his 1,500 layers, he has reduced his cost to approximately \$63 per ton. His 1,500 layers consume approximately one-third ton per day.

Many farmers in North Carolina have hammer mills sitting idle because of the time it takes to hook a tractor to them. In many instances farmers purchased equipment which would grind large amounts of feed in a short period

to keep from hooking a tractor to the grinding equipment so frequently.

Smaller hammer mills, which are entirely satisfactory for grinding small quantities of feed daily, are very inexpensive. This equipment coupled with a small feed mixer (one which will handle approximately 500 pounds of feed in a batch) works very well where a farmer desires fresh feed daily for his chickens or cattle.

One farmer employing the use of a small hammer mill and mixer along with a 4-inch auger to move his grain is David Baird of Orange County. Baird testifies he makes \$7 every morning before breakfast simply by walking out to his barn and pouring the necessary ingredients for his poultry feed into the hopper of the auger.

The auger takes the grain into a small wooden hopper above his hammer mill. When he gets all the grain in this hopper, which takes only a few minutes, he opens the hopper and permits the grain to flow uniformly into



his hammer mill, powered by a 5 horsepower electric motor.

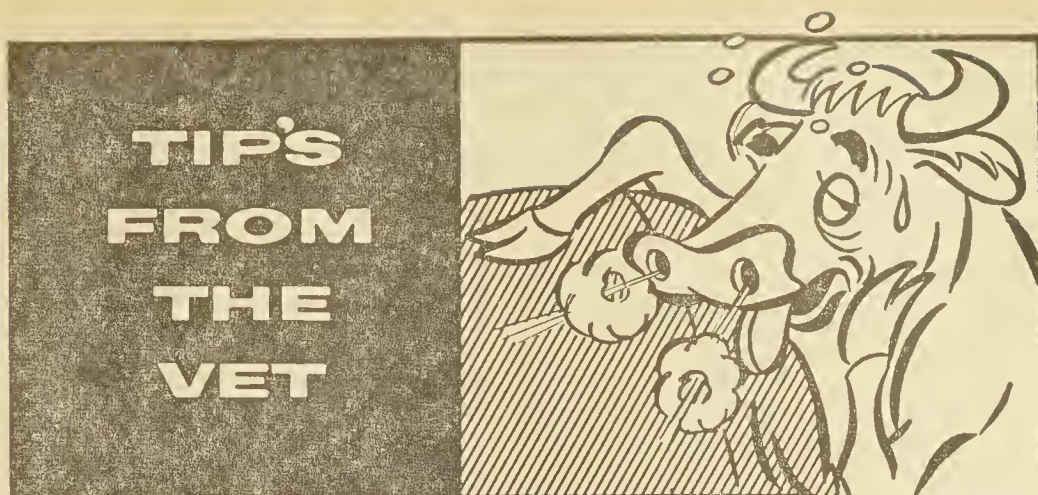
As the grain is ground, it is blown into the 500-pound mixer. The protein supplement is added, and after a few minutes the daily ration for his layers is prepared.

The only labor is that required to empty his grain into the hopper and turn on the switches.

While his grain is being ground and mixed, Baird takes care of other farm chores which must be done before breakfast. By purchasing reconditioned motors and some used equipment he held his total equipment investment to approximately \$300.

Whether a farmer has to pay full price for new equipment or a reduced price for used equipment, he can make feed on the farm much cheaper than he can buy it; in most cases the equipment can pay for itself in less than a year.

The cost of grinding and handling feed can become a few cents per ton for electric power, compared to a few cents per sack for methods now used on many farms.



### Winter Skin Troubles of Cattle

One of these winter days you may notice that something is wrong with your cattle, and that their hides are sprinkled with bald spots of various sizes. These may be either a healthy pink color or scabbed over with grayish or bloody crusts. When they first appear the spots are most likely to be seen around the head, neck, tail, and over the face, but they usually lose no time in spreading out in all directions. As time goes on large areas of the skin may become

wrinkled and thickened like old dried-out leather, often being covered with a heavy layer of dandruff or oily scurf.

In addition to such symptoms, intense itching accompanies many types of skin troubles. Cattle may then rub and scratch themselves in a crazy fashion whenever they're turned loose. On the other hand, some troubles cause no itching at all, even when the appearance of the skin shows quite

*(Continued on Page 25)*

## School to Teach Farmers to MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

**K**EEPING up with the business world, specifically that part occupied by the rural electric cooperatives, are these four directors of French Broad EMC at Marshall. Left to right (seated) are O. H. Tilson, Asheville; C. L. Proffitt, Burnsville; Jeter C. Burleson, Bakersville; and (standing) C. E. Buchanan of Bakersville.

They are but four of 90 farmer-directors from North Carolina rural electrics who, without pay for their time, left their farms and journeyed either to Statesville or Goldsboro last month to attend two-day institutes for directors.

Sponsored by

Tarheel Electric Membership Association and National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the institutes offered instruction from two nationally-known management consultants.

They are Bob Kabat of NRECA and Tom Nelson of Rogers, Hill and Slade, management consulting firm.

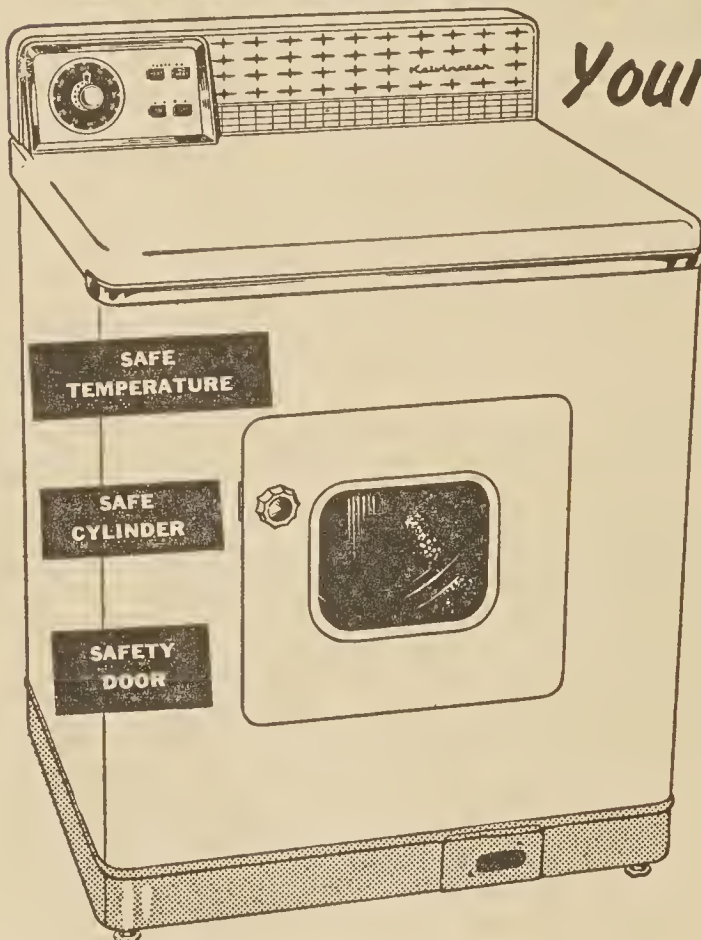
This team is teaching similar courses to co-op directors all across the country, helping assure well-directed businesses and good, low-cost service to you—the rural electric consumer.







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<b>ALBEMARLE</b> Sossamon Furniture	<b>FREMONT</b> Fremont Wholesale Corp.	<b>MONCURE</b> Moncure Furniture Co.	<b>SANFORD</b> Sprott Bros. Furn. Economy Auto Supply
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<b>AURORA</b> Jack McWilliams	<b>GOLDSBORO</b> Holland Hardware Co. Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.	<b>MORGANTON</b> Kirksey & Co. Morganton Home & Auto Store	<b>SNOW HILL</b> L. L. Murphrey, Jr. Snow Hill Tractor Co.
<b>AYDEN</b> Home Distributing Co.	<b>GRANITE FALLS</b> Wilson & Abernathy Hdwe.	<b>MOREHEAD CITY</b> Economy Stores	<b>SOUTHERN PINES</b> Thomason Furniture Co.
<b>BATH</b> Tankard Esso Service Station	<b>GRANITE QUARRY</b> Brown Supply Co.	<b>MOUNT OLIVE</b> Reath Jones Cash Store	<b>SPRING HOPE</b> Branham Furniture Co.
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<b>BETHEL</b> Hunnicut Furniture Co.	<b>HAMLET</b> Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.	<b>NEW LONDON</b> Harris & Nash	<b>SWAN QUARTER</b> Quinn Miller Co.
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<b>BOONVILLE</b> Boonville Supply Co.	<b>HENDERSON</b> Satterwhite's Triangle Furniture Co.	<b>NORWOOD</b> Morton Appliance	<b>TARBORO</b> Benton Green Furniture Co. Electric Service Shop
<b>BREVARD</b> Pisgah Furniture	<b>HIGH POINT</b> Cut Rate Furniture B. F. Goodrich Co. Rose Furniture Co.	<b>NORTH WILKESBORO</b> Carolina Home & Auto Supply	<b>TAYLORSVILLE</b> Rhodes Day Elledge
<b>BURGAU</b> Rochelle Furniture Co.	<b>JONESVILLE</b> Blackwelder Furniture	<b>OAK CITY</b> J. H. Ayers	<b>THOMASVILLE</b> Alman Shaw Furniture Co. B. F. Goodrich Store Refrigeration Sales & Service
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<b>CHINA GROVE</b> China Grove Hdwe.	<b>KINSTON</b> Baker Furniture Co.	<b>PINK HILL</b> T. A. Turner & Co.	<b>WAKE FOREST</b> Smith Furniture Co., Inc.
<b>CHINQUAPIN</b> Jones Motor Co.	<b>LAURINBURG</b> Keith Trading Co.	<b>PRINCETON</b> A. F. Hole & Son	<b>WALLACE</b> Coastal Radio & TV
<b>CHOCKOWINITY</b> Thomas Appliance Co.	<b>LENOIR</b> Economy Auto Supply Shields Refrigeration Valmead Furniture Co.	<b>RAEFORD</b> Wood Furniture Co.	<b>WARSAW</b> Warsaw Furniture Co.
<b>CLARKTON</b> Prince Brothers	<b>LILLINGTON</b> Lillington Furniture Co.	<b>RALEIGH</b> B. F. Goodrich Co. Brooks Appliance Co.	<b>WASHINGTON</b> Talley Brothers Supply Economy Auto Supply
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<b>ELIZABETHTOWN</b> Kinlaw Furniture Co.	<b>MAGNOLIA</b> L. E. Pope Furniture Co.	<b>ROCKINGHAM</b> Blake-Bowles Furniture Co. Community Furniture	<b>WILLIAMSTON</b> Farmers Supply Co.
<b>ELLERBE</b> Nance Hardware Co.	<b>MARSHALL</b> O. C. Rector Hdwe.	<b>ROCKY MOUNT</b> Broughton-Dixon Economy Auto Supply	<b>WINSTON-SALEM</b> B. F. Goodrich Crim-Brunst-Green CBS, Inc.
<b>ERWIN</b> Three-Star Grocery & Hdwe.	<b>MARS HILL</b> Tugman Home Furnishings	<b>ROSE HILL</b> Frederick's	<b>WINTON</b> Road Furniture Co.
<b>FAIRMONT</b> Robeson Furniture Co.	<b>MAXTON</b> Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.	<b>RURAL HALL</b> Slate Furniture Co.	<b>YADKINVILLE</b> Yadkin Furniture Co.
<b>FALKLAND</b> K. R. Wooten Co.	<b>MIDDLESEX</b> Middlesex Furniture Co.		
<b>FARMVILLE</b> Farmville Furniture Co.			
<b>FAYETTEVILLE</b> Sellers Appliance Co. B. F. Goodrich Co.			
<b>FOUNTAIN</b> R. A. Gardner & Son			



by john COREY

# GRADE A AGENT

*Only one barrier separated these mountains  
from a million dollars a year  
and R. E. Black found how to cross it*

**A** LLEGHANY County, tucked away on Carolina's beautiful Northwest corner, is a dairying natural. It rises high on a Blue Ridge plateau, giving year-round cool temperature, and its rounded mountains, verdant and extensively cleared, make fine pasturage.

The rural folks are efficient and industrious—necessary traits for good dairymen. Only 14½ per cent are tenants, and only 18 per cent of the farms are mortgaged.

Yet in 1938 dairying was a negligible pursuit in Alleghany. The activity extended only to that required for home needs and local market.

But why? Especially in view of the

favorable conditions?

A puzzled county agent got the answer on the last Tuesday of August, 1938. It came from an official of Klondike Dairy, then a large bulk milk purchaser at nearby Elkin.

He told the agent that plants buy *only* refrigerated milk, even from closeby sources.

This meant no milk buying from Alleghany. Few of its farms had electricity, much less adequate coolers.

R. E. Black, the new county agent, and others felt that the region's agricultural potential lay in dairying. The coolers must be gotten.

But in those days, rural electrification hadn't found many of the farms in

Alleghany. Farmers dreamed of its eventual coming, but few thought of it as an immediate possibility.

County Agent Black determined to pull every string to make it a reality.

He's a friendly man who speaks rapidly in sharp, clear words and gives the impression he prefers wasting no time getting a job done.

Black had heard of an electric co-op formation at Lenoir in Caldwell County. The co-op was financed through a loan by the Rural Electrification Administration.

On Friday, three days after talking to the Klondike Dairy officer, Black journeyed to Lenoir to learn the procedure for getting co-op power.





County Agent Black (above) and the drive, and Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative delivered the power that opened up commercial dairying in Alleghany. Two of the men who keep the current flowing to this dairyland are Fred Hancy (left), cashier, and James Allen, superintendent, Alleghany district of Blue Ridge Electric.



He got the information and the following Tuesday was in Washington. The aid of Rep. Robert (Farmer Bob) Houghton, an Alleghany native from Laurel Springs, had been enlisted. Together the pair visited REA officials in Washington to discuss means of bringing power to Alleghany. The next month REA approved an application to extend the lines of the Choir Cooperative—and shortly thereafter power began humming onto Alleghany farms. Today, less than 20 years later, every farm in the county has electricity except two. And it could be had on those farms if the owners requested it.

(Continued on Page 22)





Mrs. Vann Smith  
Tri.-County EMC



Miss Rebekah Evans  
South River EMC

They talk about a woman's sphere  
as though it had a limit;  
There's not a place in earth or  
heaven,  
There's not a task to mankind  
given,  
There's not a whispered "yes" or  
"no,"  
There's not a life, or death, or  
birth,  
That has a feather's weight of  
worth  
Without a woman in it.

*By Kate Fields*



Mrs. J. H. Respass  
Woodstock EMC



Mrs. Lucy Smith  
Lumbee River EMC



# A Woman's Touch

BY REBEKAH RIVERS

**W**OMEN have played a vital part in the varied activities of the rural electric cooperatives in North Carolina. In the very beginning of the co-op movement, progressive rural homemakers spent untold hours canvassing their neighborhoods, explaining the great possibilities of such a business, and gathering membership applications. They kept notes at the organizational meetings and often wrote the letters that were vital to their co-ops' formation.

Once these women saw light come into their homes, they set about being good cooperative members; and visitors at annual meetings across the state are impressed with the fact that, in general, women out-rank men in attendance.

Some of these women have even directed the actual business management of their co-ops; and today five women serve as directors on the boards of electric membership corporations. According to their cooperatives' managers, they have served well: "I hope our cooperative will always have women on its governing board," one Eastern North Carolina manager tells us. "Their efficiency hustles the business meetings along—they believe in things starting and ending on time—and their good common sense makes the men sit up and take notice!"

Another manager heartily endorses women on co-op boards, for, he says, "not only do they make good board members, but they add a certain dignity to the board meetings which I like."

The five women directors and their cooperatives are: Mrs. Lucy Smith (Lumbie River EMC, Red Springs); Miss Rebekah Evans (South River EMC, Dunn), Mrs. Vann Smith (Tri-County EMC, Goldsboro), Mrs. J. H. Respass (Woodstock EMC, Belhaven), and Mrs. E. J. Clayton (Woodstock EMC).

This month we are happy to introduce our readers to these outstanding co-op women—female pioneers in the electric business. Each of them has served on her co-op's board from the beginning and has been re-elected annually without opposition.

They have given many hours of their time for many years to this service—

and most of them can count the times they've missed board meetings on their fingers. And they've "loved every minute of it!"

(Editor's Note: Unfortunately, Mrs. E. J. Clayton could not be interviewed before press time.)

**MRS. LUCY SMITH** lives on a family farm a few miles from Raeford. She proves the saying that "if you want something done, ask the busiest woman you know to do it." It seems that "Miss" Lucy's day would be filled and over-flowing with the things she *must* do: She and her brother farm and she supervises the lunchroom in the Hoke County High School. But "Miss" Lucy has found the time to squeeze in a list of accomplishments that makes one's head swim.

She is a past president and a present member of the Blue Springs Home Demonstration Club, and was a member of the first county council of home demonstration clubs. She is a loyal, hard-working member of the Bethel Presbyterian Church (one of the oldest existing churches in the state).

"Miss" Lucy has a finger in many a pie, but she tells us that her first love is her work on the cooperative's board of directors. "My feelings about this entire program," she says, "cannot be put into words. I have received a tremendous personal satisfaction from my early work in the formation of the co-op, and it makes one feel wonderful to think that this co-op has given a new generation a brand new way of life."

"When this cooperative was formed," she continues, "our wants were so simple: We wanted lights and then maybe an electric iron. But now we do everything with electricity. To me, the greatest thing electricity has brought into the home is hot water!"

"Miss" Lucy feels no qualms about being the only woman on the board (which she serves as secretary): "We have a most cooperative board and I've enjoyed working with the men." She has never missed an annual meeting, and keeps herself abreast of rural electrification problems by attending statewide association meetings and sometimes national meetings. At the present time, she is making plans to attend the annual meeting of the National

Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Chicago next month.

Oh, yes, Miss Lucy has reared three children; and photographs of three handsome grandchildren are prominent in her living room.

**MISS REBEKAH EVANS** could well be the historian for the South River Electric Membership Corporation, for she's been with it since the very earliest day, when the whole idea seemed like a happy dream. Says she: "When the word first went around that there was to be a meeting to see about getting lights, I went through rain, snow and sleet to get there."

She remembers the first organizational meeting. "When it came time to elect a board, I nominated a young man in a blue shirt. I didn't know his name at the time, but he was so enthusiastic, I knew he would make a good director." (The gentleman was R. R. Edwards, who did serve on the board for some time and is now manager of the cooperative.)

Miss Evans chuckles when she remembers that, despite all the enthusiasm and work she had put into organizing the cooperative, she was one of the last persons "on her road" to get lights. "I was so excited that I didn't want to wait to have the house wired by the cooperative. I hired an electrician—and he was so slow that I was the last one to flip the light switch!"

"This is a great program I've worked with," she told us. "In fact, I honestly believe that the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration was the greatest thing that has ever been done for the farm people . . . and that making use of REA's services is the greatest thing the farmers have ever done for themselves."

"Goodness, no," she replied in answer to our question, "I don't mind being the only woman on the board. Lots of my friends ask me if I don't find it rather embarrassing, but I don't. I've never seen a group of people work better together!"

We talked a bit about how people have come to take electricity for granted, and Miss Evans expressed her belief that "a little electric storm now and then is good for us—it reminds us



how precious those lights are and how we've gotten used to living electrically."

Miss Evans has recently put her years of experience in the cooperative movement to use in another enterprise: She helped organize the Vander Volunteer Fire Department, and serves as treasurer of its board.

She lives and farms the land that has been in her family for many generations, and can entrance a visitor for hours with legends of the Civil War that grew from her own historic plantation.

**MRS. VANN SMITH** was featured last year in the *Goldsboro News Argus* as Rural Lady of the Week, and was later a candidate for the newspaper's title, Rural Lady of the Year. Though she did not win the title, she must have been a strong contender.

This energetic little lady has been a teacher, wife, mother, farmer, seamstress, club leader, business woman, organizer—and general promoter of progress in the community where she lives.

She is a member of the board of stewards of the Zion Methodist Church, where she also teaches a Sunday School class. She is a past president of the Wayne County Woman's Farm Bureau and the Seven Springs Home Demonstration Club, and has been an adult 4-H Club leader. Mrs. Smith and her husband were both instrumental in organizing a local grange chapter.

The light of satisfaction from accomplishment shines in her eyes when she speaks of her rural electric cooperative: "Tri-County cooperative, as it is today," she told us, "is like a dream come true. I remember in the early days how hard it was to convince my friends and neighbors that they *could* have electricity. It just seemed impossible to them—and until the cooperative spirit touched them, they had just decided that they would live forever in darkness."

"I've been on the co-op board since 1941, the year we were first energized, and I only wish more women could have shared in the service I have been able to give. I think this cooperative, from the beginning until now, has been one of the most satisfying projects I've undertaken."

Mrs. Smith likes to talk about the changes electricity has brought to her daily life. She votes with the other Mrs. Smith that running water is one of the greatest benefits electricity brought to the rural home.

She doesn't mind serving on the board with men, either. "I was well prepared for it," she said, "for I was

reared as the only girl in a family of three boys."

Today this lady board member is preparing to really put electricity to work. "I'm installing a bathroom right in the middle of my house," she told us, "and I'm thinking about having a built-in electric range installed in my kitchen."

Mrs. Smith's pet projects include flower gardening, cooking, and, above all, her twelve grandchildren.

**MRS. J. H. RESPESS** has a woman companion on her board, but even so, she wouldn't mind serving as the only woman. "I like to see the way men get things accomplished, and the men on our board are most cooperative with us women members. It's a good feeling to know that I have a part in the management of Woodstock Electric."

A strong desire for her children to have a better life on the farm was Mrs. Respass' biggest interest in the cooperative's formation. And it has paid off for her, because her three sons still farm the land of their childhood. "Electricity has made farming so much easier for my boys," she tells us. "Why, just the advantage of an electric pump for water has eased their tasks so much."

She has put electric power to good use in her home, too. She cooks, irons, preserves food electrically. And, in the evening when the work is done, electricity brings entertainment to her through her television screen.

Mrs. Respass has not confined her interest in rural progress to her electric co-op. She is a past president of her home demonstration club and is a ready, willing worker in all civic and religious projects in her community.

The accomplishments of our lady board members lead us to agree with one Tarheel co-op manager: "Women are good business!"



## GRADE A AGENT

(Continued from Page 19)

Installation of coolers for milk refrigeration immediately followed the coming of power, and dairying spiraled into the county's biggest farm industry and money-maker.

It's a \$1 million annual business today, according to latest estimates. This equals income of all other county farm products put together, which include tobacco, beef cattle, sheep, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

Handling most of Alleghany's milk are Yadkin Valley Dairy Cooperative Inc., Sealtest Dairies, Carnation Milk Company and Kraft Company. Yadkin Valley Co-op alone hauls out 30,000 pounds of milk daily. Sealtest trucks transport 20,000 pounds. The county has 285 dairies; 100 of them are Grade A outfits.

In fact, the largest concentration of Grade A dairies in the state is within a 10-mile radius of Sparta, the county seat.

To keep dairying in the forefront, Black, his assistant, John Cooper, and local milk producers, are hammering away to improve their program.

During 1956 more than 600 cattle were bred through an artificial insemination program. Better than 100 foundation cows of high producing parentage have come in from Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Alfalfa hay, the best sort of fodder, is grown for feed.

A Dairy Herd Improvement Association is being organized.

And electricity is put to a growing number of uses.

The power comes through Alleghany District of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, the largest electric co-op in the state. Other areas included in the co-op are Caldwell, Ashe, Watauga, and a bit of Wilkes, Surry, Alexander and Avery Counties; still heading the Farm Agent's office after 22 years is R. E. Black, who quarterbacked the play that brought electricity to Alleghany. Few have seen so closely the ability of electricity to transform the economy of a county and standard of living of its people.

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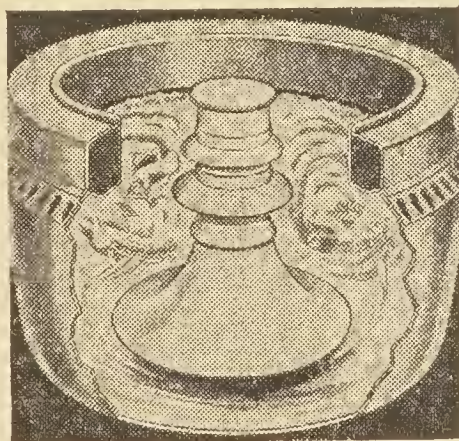
Frigidaire Imperial Washer, yours for as little as \$3.51 a week—after small down payment. Matching Imperial Dryer, \$3.11 a week—after small down payment. Both have new SHEER LOOK that fits in, looks built in with standard cabinets. Five glamorous colors, including dramatic Charcoal Gray.

And it gets clothes  
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**Tests Prove It! Exclusive  
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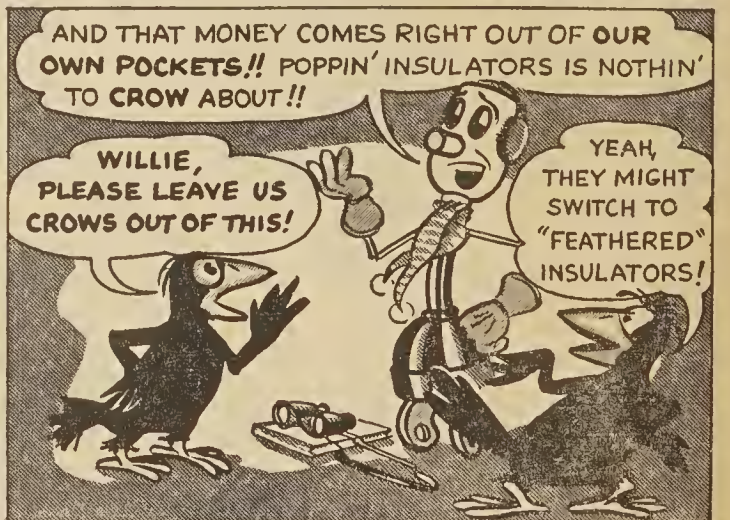
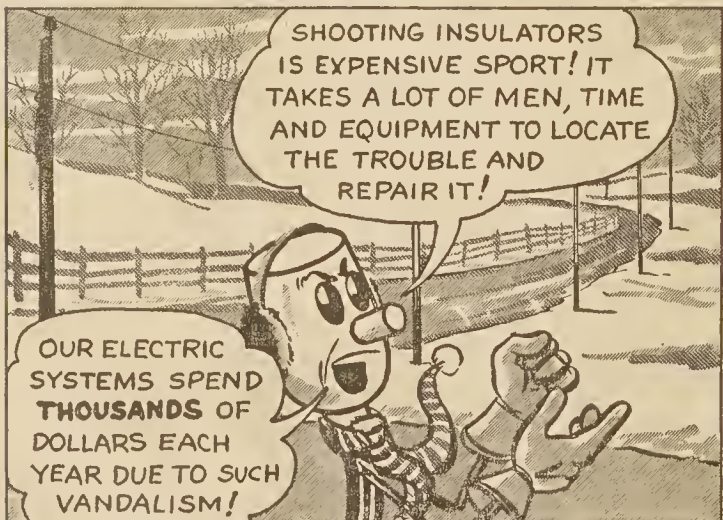
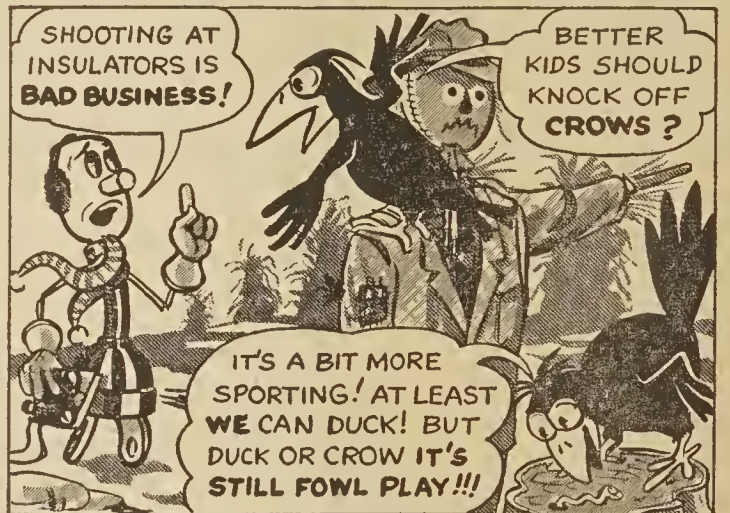
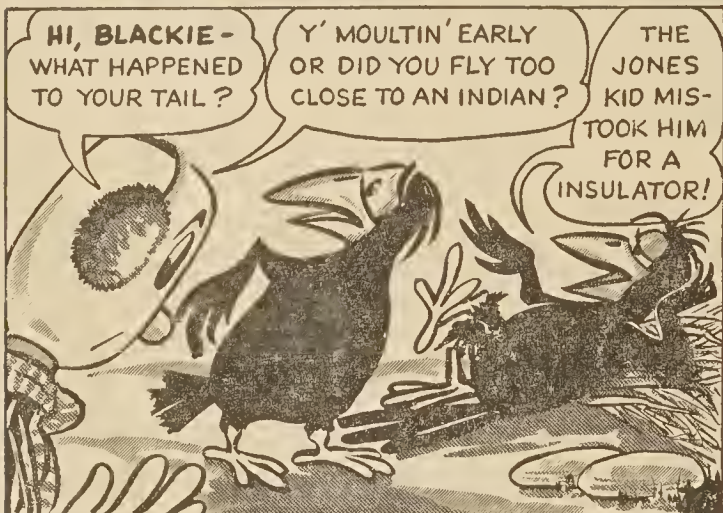
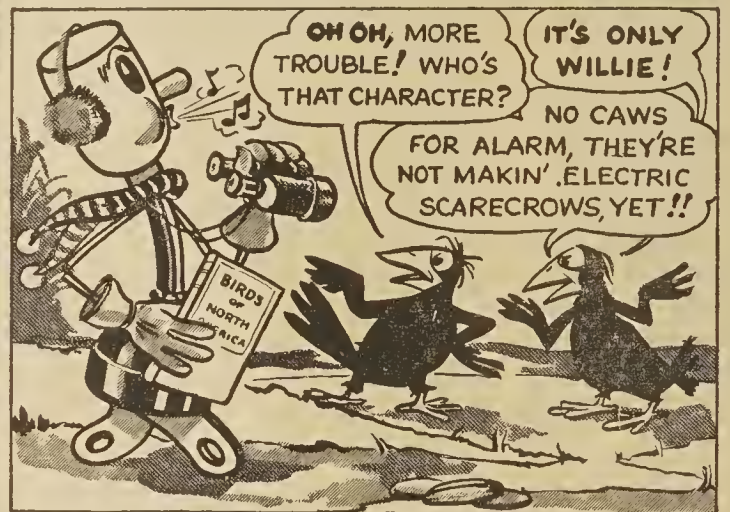
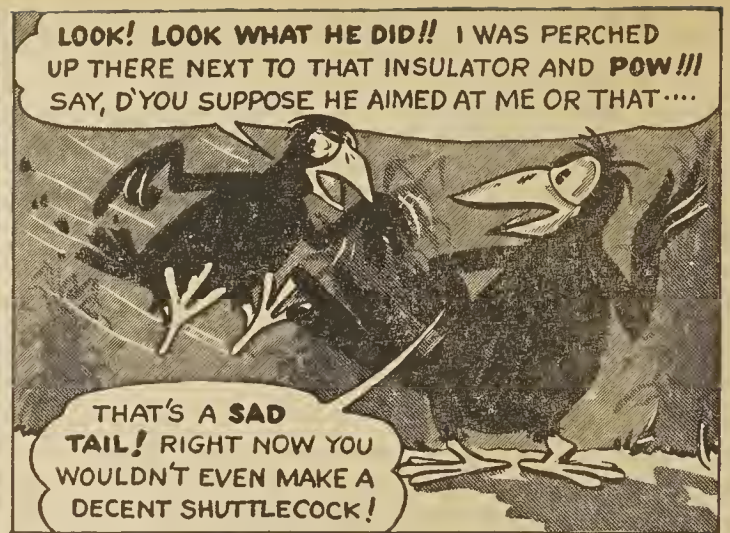
# '57 FRIGIDAIRE



AUTOMATIC WASHERS • MATCHING ELECTRIC DRYERS

Frigidaire—Built and Backed by General Motors







# TIPS FROM THE VET

(Continued from Page 15)

plainly that something is wrong.

In view of the fact that several entirely different kinds of skin trouble can cause the same symptoms, you'd better not be too sure that you can diagnose the kind that happens to show up on your place. A few examples will show how easy it is to make mistakes along this line.

One owner had a number of two-year-old heifers that had what he thought was ringworm. When ordinarily effective remedies didn't do any good, he decided it must be something else. A veterinarian examined a skin scraping under the microscope and found trouble was due to mites causing chorioptic mange.

On another occasion a herd of supposedly lousy cows was found to be entirely free of lice, but infested with mites causing sarcoptic mange. We mention these two cases as a reminder that there's more than one kind of mange that can be mistaken for other skin troubles. It's also possible for unrelated skin troubles to be diagnosed as mange.

We remember a bunch of yearlings that was believed to have mange, but was found to have ringworm, instead. A neighbor was then sure that his calves had ringworm, too, but an investigation showed that his brand of trouble was due to an allergy caused by a milk replacer that was being fed.

On another occasion lice were blamed for causing intense itching that was eventually discovered as being due to an infectious disease known as pseudorabies or "mad itch."

These cases will show that treatment is entirely dependent on the exact trouble involved. Once a correct diagnosis has been made, you can decide on the best type of treatment. You may like some of the old remedies like sulfur for lice, iodine for ringworm, and lime-sulfur dip for mange, all of which are good. As an alternative, you may favor some of the newer ones like lindane for external parasites or various commercial preparations for ringworm. If you're a dairyman, laws may prohibit the use of certain compounds like chlordane or BHC that you would otherwise like. If trouble is due to a nutritional deficiency or some kind of an allergy, a change of ration may be all that's

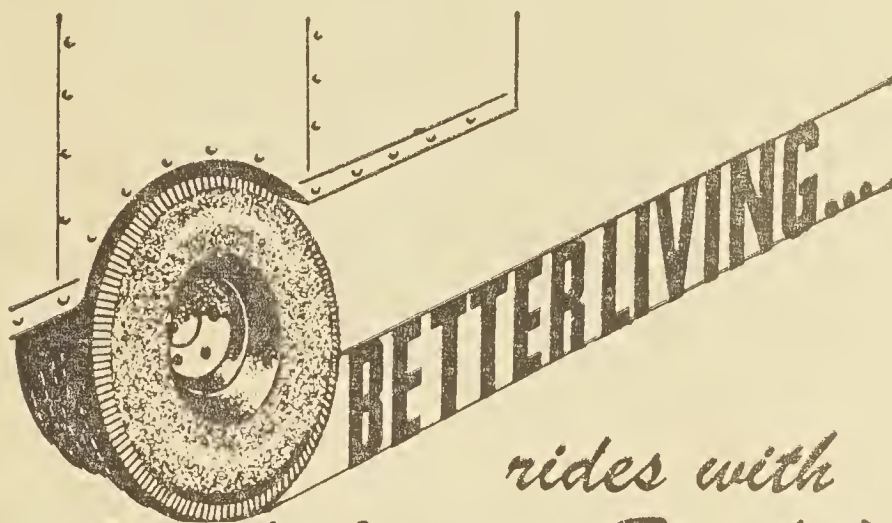
needed. If mad itch happens to show up in your herd, you might as well forget about a remedy, for there isn't any.

In addition to finding out the kind of treatment that's needed, there's another reason why it's advisable to get a definite diagnosis of skin troubles that may affect your cattle this winter. Some of them, especially ringworm and sarcoptic mange, are easily spread to

human beings. Accordingly, early recognition of the exact trouble might keep you and your family from becoming infected. From our point of view, symptoms of skin trouble in cattle should be a signal for doing these two things right away:

1. Find out exactly what is wrong.
2. Then get started with the best recommended treatment.

DR. J. W. BAILEY



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*More than 1800 North  
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*ROLLING WHEELS SAVE DOLLARS*

NORTH CAROLINA MOTOR CARRIERS ASSOCIATION, INC., RALEIGH, N. C.



**T**HE small electric appliances that a generous Santa Claus dropped in the toe of your stocking Christmas can bring you continuing joy in the years to come. Just exactly how long, however, will depend upon the way you use and care for them.

The manufacturers of those small appliances packed them with well-planned instructions for the most efficient use of their products. You can add months and even years to the life of your Christmas appliances by following nine basic rules planned by those manufacturers:

(1) Guard your appliances against falls. (2) Clean appliances. (3) Overheating shortens the life of any appliances—guard against it. (4) Connect appliances at convenient outlets. Drop cords or light fixtures do not carry enough electricity for most appliances.

(5) Keep cords free from kinks and grease. (6) Disconnect an appliance when you are through using it—not later. Disconnect from outlet first. (7)

Pull on the plug, not the cord, when disconnecting an appliance. (8) Check regularly for loose connections. (9) Follow the directions that come with the appliance. If there are none, ask the dealer or write to the manufacturer.

To keep your appliances from falling, make sure that cords are in no one's way. Avoid placing an appliance on a narrow window ledge—it may be knocked off when the window is closed.

Keep wood or composition handles on appliances fastened tightly. Use and store appliances in places having enough space to prevent falls. Store small appliances where you can get them easily. Never use them on the drainboard of your sink. Wet hands, wet terminals, moisture in the inside wiring or in cords invite injury to yourself—damage to the equipment.

Protect appliances from dust, oil, food acids, and other substances which may injure them. Clean equipment

after using it. Wipe spilled food immediately using a dry cloth or paper on hot surfaces. When the equipment has cooled, clean with a soapy cloth, rinse with a cloth wrung out in clear water, then dry with a soft, clean cloth or towel. Do not scratch, scrape, or use harsh cleaning powders. Whiting can be used to remove most spots. Never put a heating element in the water.

Those are the basic rules for caring for all small appliances. Now let's look at the care of a few specific ones.

The combination electric grill and waffle baker is becoming increasingly popular and chances are that many of you were lucky enough to receive one for Christmas. You'll want to keep it in tip-top shape, for it's a most handy appliance.

Be sure that you never allow this appliance to overheat. If the waffle baker has no heat indicator, you may test the heat by placing a few drops of water on the grids. White balls

## Proper care of your *Small Appliances* will add years to the services they can give you

THE ELECTRIC GRILL-WAFFLE BAKE is one of the most popular small appliances. See story for care.



*The Carolina  
Homemaker*

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



will be formed when it is hot enough to bake without sticking.

In using either the grill or the waffle baker, wipe off spilled food immediately with a dry cloth or paper. After the appliance has cooled, wipe the outside with a damp cloth and polish with a dry one. Food particles may be removed from cooking surfaces with a stiff brush where they are still warm. Later, the cool grids or grills should be wiped with a dry, clean cloth. Never wash or scrape these surfaces.

Discoloration does not lessen the usefulness of either appliance, but it may be removed with a baking soda paste. Allow paste to dry, then brush off and reseason the appliance according to the manufacturer's instructions. To keep the grill from becoming rancid when not in use, place a piece of clean, unprinted paper between the grids or cooking surfaces before storing.

The new electric coffee maker should never be allowed to boil dry. This risks damage to the heating element, bowl, or other parts of the appliance. Wash and rinse metal containers after using. Clean valves, and tubes with a stiff brush. Occasionally dissolve a tablespoon of soda in two or three cups of water and boil in the coffee maker to remove odor and any oil which may have adhered to the metal. Wash glass coffee makers with warm soapy water and rinse. If scouring is necessary, use dry baking soda or whiting; avoid harsh abrasives. Rinse the filter cloth after each use. Bleach filter cloth by letting them stand in a weak solution of bleach in water. Rinse thoroughly. Air your coffee-making equipment between usings.

The most popular small appliance of an ardent baker is the electric mixer. Keep it handy and ready for use at all times, for it can mix and stir more evenly than you can by hand—and in about one-fourth the time. Read your instruction book with care for directions on use and care of your mixer. Put a drop of light oil in each oil hole once a month but don't over-oil. Follow instructions.

Watch your directions for proper speeds to use with various mixtures. Do not fill the bowl so it will run over. Never use a metal spoon or spatula while the beaters are turning. Use a flat, wooden spoon, or a rubber spatula, if you have one. Treat mixer bowls with care. Sudden temperature changes or sharp blows sometimes cause them to break.

The cords are the lifelines of all your electric equipment. Keep them clean, dry, free from grease, and where they

(Continued on Page 32)



Above, sections of modern Valentines. Below, the lovers of an antique Valentine, dated 1825.

**I**N ancient Rome, young people held an annual lottery in February in honor of their god Pan and goddess Juno. From this lottery they hoped to discover the identity of their true love. The lottery continued through the centuries, and most historians believe it is the true beginning of our present St. Valentine's Day.

With the coming of Christianity, the fourteenth of February was named in honor of several saints named Valentine. Authorities still wonder why any of the saints should be associated with this holiday, and in their studies have found no particular reason.

But how or when it all started isn't too important. The fact that a day of love is set aside on our calendar is important, however, and the observance of Valentine's Day has become increasingly popular in our country. And the custom of sending Valentine messages of love to one's **true love** has extended to mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, friends.

The very earliest Valentine messages seem very quaint—and sometimes a bit too romantic—to the moderns. Here's one from England, dated 1684:

Good morrow Valentine  
God send you ever  
To keep your promise and be constant  
ever.

Back in those days and for some time afterwards, Valentines were not for sale. They were all home-made, with little pictures pasted on by hopeful lovers. One of the most popular of all pictures (see cut above) was that of a loving couple seated under a bower of flowers. A church in the distance delicately hinted of the happy day to come. This picture became as standard to the lace Valentine as the Three Wise Men on Christmas cards.

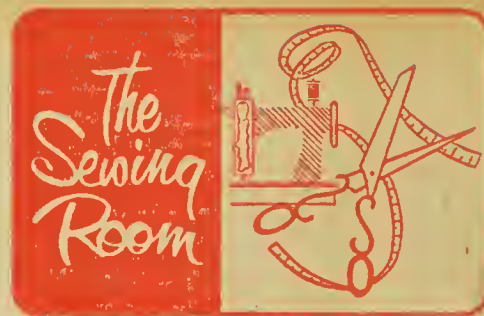
In 1797 a book appeared in England to help young lovers who weren't particularly talented in verse writing. It was called "The Young Man's Valentine Writer," and was full of sentiments in verse, arranged according to the trade of the sender. The village bricklayer, for example, might write his lady-love like this:

With mortar and trowel  
You know I do no ill,  
But a mansion can raise very high,  
Then, sweet Valentine  
If you will be mine  
You shall have a fine house by and by.

The lady answered him from a book she had also purchased—a book containing suitable Valentine replies to lawyers, sailors, weavers and bricklayers.

(Continued on Page 32)





PRINTED  
PATTERN



9225  
SIZES  
14½-26½

PRINTED  
PATTERN



9317  
SIZES  
36-52,

9225. With our new Printed Pattern, sewing is a pleasure for the shorter, fuller figure. This dress assures perfect, graceful flattery. Half Sizes 14½-26½. Sizes 16½ takes 4-1/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

9317. Sundress, housedress, all-day dress for the larger woman. Sew-easy with the clearly marked Printed Pattern. Women's Sizes 36-52. Sizes 36 takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

9213. Sew a whole wardrobe of smart dresses from this one basic pattern. Vary neckline from scoop style to collared version. Use casual or dressy fabrics. Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40-46. Size 18 takes 4½ yards 39-inch fabric.

4743. Sew many smart ways to wear this cool wrap-on. As a crisp sundress; in shorter versions as apron, jerkin or beach-coat. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

4634. A Printed Pattern for daughter! Few pattern parts; jiffy sewing for mother. Make several for summer. Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 16 takes 2-1/8 yards 35-inch fabric.



PRINTED  
PATTERN.

4634  
SIZES  
2-10



9213  
SIZES  
12-46



4743  
SIZES  
12-20



7010

7010—An old-fashioned nosegay formed by scraps of many different fabrics is fascinating to do. And what a lovely heirloom quilt you have when finished! Pattern, charts, directions in single and double-bed sizes.



7180

7180—This quick-to-crochet medallion lends itself to both fine cotton and string. Make small articles or plan a bedspread or tablecloth. Complete directions.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Fall-Winter fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.





# Corn Fritters—

## Add sparkle to wintry meals

Would you like to brighten a wintry meal—and take advantage of the plentiful supply of corn at the same time?

The answer is easy-to-make corn fritters. Corn fritters have top ranking in taste appeal and will be welcomed by a hungry family at most any meal.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that last year farmers had a large crop of sweet corn, and canneries packed nearly 36 million cases—a record in packing. Chances are you have plenty of corn stowed away in the freezer or in cans on the pantry shelves. If you didn't preserve any sweet corn, the prices in sweet corn at the groceries are most appealing to the house-hold budget.

A heaping stack of large fritters can be made with the following recipe:

- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 egg
- ½ cup water or fluid milk
- 2 tablespoons dry milk, whole or non-fat
- 2 cups of drained canned whole kernel corn
- 2 teaspoons melted fat
- Enough fat for frying 1 inch deep in pan.

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Break eggs into bowl, add liquid, then milk powder, and beat until smooth. Add to dry ingredients and mix until free from lumps. Stir in corn, add melted fat. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Fry two to three minutes, turning to brown on both sides. Remove from fat and drain on absorbent paper.

## Over The Lines

with Becky



### Give your family a breakfast break

If your family complains about that "same old day-in-day-out breakfast menu," try starting them off with a piping bowl of soup. It's a warm and friendly food, perfect for waking up morning appetites and perking up morning spirits. It provides nourishment and energy for a busy morning's work or play; at mid-morning it's a good pick-me-up. And, best of all, it's quick and easy to prepare, simple to serve.

Serve your breakfast soup in gay cups, cereal bowls, or any other attractive individual containers you may have. A pretty table is such a pleasant opening for a day.

Soup teams well with the usual, and important, breakfast foods: eggs, meat, bread, cereal and milk. And if you have a child who doesn't care for milk as such, you might try tricking him into getting the proper amount of milk by serving cream soup.

Soup flavors which are particularly good in the morning are: tangy tomato, onion, green pea, vegetable, clear consomme, chicken broth with noodles, bean with bacon, beef noodle.

Whether you're serving soup for breakfast, lunch, or dinner, you can add a special touch with "floaters" . . . they add flavor to the soup, and are delightfully decorative as well. For floaters, choose crisp bacon bits, bite-size cereal, chopped or sliced eggs, toast squares, grated cheese, poached egg, shredded apples (for bouillon), lemon slices or grated rind, or slivered dried apricots.

Experiment with mixing some of the different kinds of soup on your shelves: combine tomato and beef noodle; green pea and tomato, cream of chicken and chicken with rice; chicken with rice and tomato; tomato and onion; vegetable and beef noodle; onion and tomato.

### FREE PATTERN

The bulky look at its best. A perfect run-about jacket without buttons, a perfect cover-up for daytime or evening. Made of Coats & Clark's newest yarn, "Turbo-Knit," a blend of Nylon and wool. In sizes 10 to 20. Pattern leaflets are free on request to Rebekah Rivers, the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Send one SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for each pattern requested.





# MORE STEAM OVER A WIDER AREA!

Special design lets you iron more with each stroke



## Westinghouse Steam-N-Dry Iron

**FIFTEEN SPECIALLY PLACED STEAM VENTS** give you more moist, penetrating steam over a wider path . . . you iron more with each stroke!

**EXCLUSIVE OPEN HANDLE DESIGN** ends wrist strain, keeps fingers and hand relaxed. You can iron into pockets, stitched pleats, sleeves.

**DOES ALL YOUR IRONING . . .** steam or dry. Uses ordinary tap water. Glamorous antique Coppertone finish, \$18.95; Deluxe chrome, \$16.95.



**Tip for ironing corduroy:** Westinghouse steam-iron it first on the wrong side, then brush it on the right side. Finish it off by holding your steaming Westinghouse  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above the right side to bring up the nap.

LIMITED TIME  
SPECIAL OFFER!

**\$300**

**TRADE-IN**

UNTIL MARCH 15

ON ANY NEW  
WESTINGHOUSE  
OPEN-HANDLE IRON



**YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse**



## Mystery of Spots In Fabrics Solved

Have you noticed brown spots and holes in washable dresses recently and then baffled as to what had caused them?

According to Julia McIver, extension specialist in clothing at North Carolina State College, a number of people have had trouble in recent weeks with the appearance of such holes and spots.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture comes the following release, telling what causes this damage and how it can be avoided.

"The mystery of those brown spots and holes that have been appearing in cotton wash dresses when they are ironed has been solved by Verda McLendon, textile chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Women reporting this damage have suspected everything from new washing equipment to insects.

"But Dr. McLendon, working in laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, has traced the trouble to electrolysis produced by two different metals in zippers, or to any situation where wet garments are kept in contact with two dissimilar metals before they are ironed.

"Many of the newer zippers contain both copper and aluminum. During the time the dampened dress is rolled up for ironing, electrolysis takes place and gives off enough acid to damage the fabric. Then, when the hot iron is applied, the damage shows up in brown spots and holes. In addition to dampness, the fabric must contain some substance that will conduct electricity, such as minerals from hard water, salt in liquid starch, or even some detergent not removed by rinsing.

"Dr. McLendon produced this damage by dampening cotton sheeting with salt water and rolling up with an aluminum and copper zipper, and also by rolling up with aluminum foil and copper wire. After half an hour of contact and then pressing with a hot iron, the brown, weakened spots appeared in the fabric."

To protect wash dresses which have two-metal zippers against brown spots and holes, Dr. McLendon suggests:

1. If possible, avoid sprinkling and rolling up for ironing by pressing the dress as soon as it is dry enough to iron.

2. If it must be dampened for ironing, leave fabric around the zipper dry and dampen the rest of the dress.

Are your walls sweating?

## Moisture Problems Answered

Numerous complaints have been heard in recent years about the problem of "sweating," or excessive moisture condensation on windows and walls of North Carolina homes, according to R. M. Ritchie, Jr., and W. C. Warrick, agricultural engineering extension specialists at N. C. State College.

The specialists say a moderate amount of moisture condensation on windows in cold weather is to be expected and is not objectionable. If water collects in quantities, it is not only annoying but may cause rotting of window sash and frames and cause damage to wall finishes.

They also remind homeowners that there may be moisture condensation within the walls of the house and this can cause blistering of the paint or decay of the main frame of the house.

They point out that occupants of older houses are seldom troubled with excessive moisture condensation. Why has this trouble developed in new homes? The specialists say the reason is that most old houses were built with large rooms and plenty of cracks have come in the walls, ceilings, and floors. These allow the air in the house to change often enough to keep it fairly dry.

Most of the new homes have small rooms, in comparison to the older ones, and these are built tight to promote comfort and keep the fuel bills down.

Because of almost air-tight construction air in the house does not change often, so the moisture in the house cannot get out.

The first step in correcting this condition is to cut down as much as possible on the amount of moisture released in the house, according to Ritchie and Warrick. How can this be done? The specialists recommend: (1) Do not dry clothes in the house, keep bathroom doors closed at all times while water is running, and keep the house well ventilated to cut down on moisture.

The specialists say the use of storm windows will make it possible to maintain a higher humidity inside the house, with less condensation on window glasses. The storm windows keep the glass of the inner window warmer and thus tend to reduce condensation.

Even though you lick the problem of moisture condensation on windows, you may have more serious trouble with unseen moisture condensation. Unless your house is properly constructed to protect it from moisture, you may have condensation inside the walls, in the attic, or under the floor. This often causes paint on the outside of the house to peel off.

To help solve this problem the house should be ventilated, both underneath and in the attic.

## FROZEN FOOD HINTS

### TASTY WAFFLE TOAST

Here's a quick and easy way to glamorize toast. Cut the crusts from not too dry, thinly sliced bread, brushing the trimmed bread with melted butter and toasting it in the waffle iron. Then store in your home food freezer until needed.

### NOT FOR THE BIRDS

Don't feed the birds on leftover cake crumbs. Instead, freeze the leftover crumbs in your home food freezer. When you want a crunchy topping for an open-faced fruit pie or a quick coffee cake, mix the cake crumbs with brown sugar and cinnamon . . . It's a tasty, time-saving topping.

### FRUITCAKE IN THE FUTURE

Fatigued with fruitcake? Frozen

foods experts suggest freezing what's left from the holidays. When you want an unusual festive dessert later in the winter, take slices of fruitcake from the freezer, toast them under the broiler, and cover them with hot applesauce.

### FROZEN FILLIPS

To have on hand tidbits that add dash to a dish, Amana's home economists recommend freezer storing such taste-tempters as salted peanuts, cheese, and cocoanut. A few salted peanuts gives cold applesauce an unexpected crunch and flavor; grated swiss or cheddar cheese rolled lightly into baking powder biscuit dough is a delightful change from the usual biscuits and cocoanut makes a wonderfully new dish of an ordinary curry.



# Rural Exchange

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**STRAWBERRY PLANTS** **JERSEYBELLE** (M.J. 7A). Fruit of this new variety is delicious and extra large. Price reduced for quantity use \$18 per 1000. Order early. Circular on request. **Universal Farms**, Robbinsville, New Jersey.

**SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS** weekly. Lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc. direct from government. Next 4 issues \$1.00. **Government Surplus**, Paxton, Illinois.

**MINK RAISING INFORMATION** free. Complete. **Lake Superior Mink Farm**, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

**BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY**. Implements, tractors, trucks, jeeps. Direct from U. S. Government Depots. List & Procedure \$1.00. **BRODY**, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside 4, New York.

**MR. FARMER**, for healthier livestock, use **National Hog, Cow, and Mule Medicines**. Has been used for 35 years. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. **National Hog Medicine Company**, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone Temple 2-8729.

**CEMENTS**: Anything broken at your house **Leech Cement** or **Glue** will restore former beauty and usefulness. A glue for every purpose. Ask dealer or order from **State Distributor**, **National Hog Medicine Company**, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C. Telephone Temple 2-8729.

## • PATENTS, INVENTIONS

**INVENTION RECORD** and **Patent Information Booklet** free on request. **Franklin W. Durgin**, Registered Patent Agent, c/o **Evergreen Farm**, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland.

## • MISCELLANEOUS

**DO YOU HAVE** an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to **J. J. Malpass**, Burgaw, N. C.

**POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS**. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. **SONGCRAFTERS**, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

**WANT TO BUY** a good motor out of a wrecked car model 46 to 48 Ford, 6 or 8 cylinder. List price. Contact **Vander Butler**, Eagle Springs, Route 1.

**LICENSE PLATES WANTED** from 1910 to 1915. Also auto magazines before 1920. Please write. **Anthony Shupienus**, Newport, New Jersey.

## • POULTRY

**WHY PAY MORE!** Heavy Breed Cockerels \$5.95—100 COD. (Positively No Leghorn), Heavy Breed one breed our choice **Straight Run** \$7.75—100. **Deluxe New Hampshire Reds**, **Rhode Island Reds**, **Barred Rocks**, **White Rocks**, **Rockcrosses**, your choice **Straight Run** \$9.95—100. Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets \$16.95—100. **White Leghorn** (Large English Type) Pullets \$25.95—100. **Straight Run** \$9.95. **Bloodtested**. **Live Delivery Guaranteed**. **RUBY BABY CHICKS**, Dept. NCRA—5, Norfolk, Virginia.

**SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING!** Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own **Imperial Mating White Leghorn** random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. **Trail's End** balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. **Imperial Leghorns**, **New Super Hampshire Reds**, **White Rocks**, **Barred Rocks**. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. **Trail's End Poultry Farm**, Gordonsville, Virginia.

The Carolina Farmer

REACHES 126,600

North Carolina Farm

FAMILIES THIS MONTH

## Small Appliances

(Continued from Page 27)

will not be stepped on or pinched. Plug your appliances into convenience outlets, not light sockets. Connect and disconnect appliances with detachable cords at the convenience outlet rather than at the appliance. This will prevent damage to the appliance terminals. Remember to grasp the plug—not the cord—when disconnecting equipment. Coil permanently attached cords around the cool appliance. Detachable cords may be coiled loosely, laid flat in a drawer or on a shelf, or hung over a wooden peg or rod large enough to prevent a sharp bend.

## Valentine

(Continued from Page 27)

Late in the 19th Century, the "vinegar" or "comic" Valentine for rejected suitors appeared. For the lady who cared little for an acquaintance, there was available a Valentine with a drawing of a penknife—to let him know where he stood. Beneath the title, "A Smart Blade," appeared this rhyme:

If the truth must be told  
You cut it all too fine,  
You're a smart-looking blade  
But no favorite of mine.

It wasn't until the 1840's that the Valentine idea reached America. A Massachusetts woman decided it was time Americans showed their sentimental side and became this country's first Valentine publisher. She did a booming business her first year.

Since that time, Americans have continued one of the most charming customs of the year—that of letting friends and loved ones know how they feel about them on the fourteenth of February.

## Higher Education

(Continued from Page 9)

recommendation to a figure the Advisory Budget Commission and the Legislature would be likely to accept. The final recommendation was \$6 million over the current year's budget.

While the Board did not dictate specific cuts or insist on inclusion of any items, many of them were discussed at earlier hearings. This year, it plugged for two things at State College, improvement of the library and salaries, and both items appear in the recommended budget.

THE CAROLINA FARMER



## VERY SIMPLE

A guy was talking to a friend of his, and asked him how he and his wife had managed to stay so happily married for twenty years.

"It's simple," said the friend. "My wife makes all the small decisions and I make all the large ones."

"That sounds simple, but I think the problem would come in trying to decide which are the small decisions and which are the large ones."

"Oh, no," replied the friend. "My wife decides little things like shall we sell the house, or buy a new car. And I decide the big things, like shall Red China be admitted to the UN."

\* \* \*

## GOOD DEED

The teacher had asked her little pupils to tell about their acts of kindness to dumb animals. Many hands were raised as they told their heart-tirring little stories.

"And what did you do, Johnny?" the teacher asked one eager hand-raiser.

"Well," replied Johnny proudly, "I kicked a boy for kicking his dog."



"I've had lots of experience—three days with Mr. Finley, a week with Gold Dairy Farm, two days with Jed Brown, one hour with Valley Farm . . ."

# Hale!

## TRIBUTE

Youngsters who wrote entries in a recent "My Pop's Tops" contest, sponsored by a midwest newspaper, made some startling tributes to their fathers, including: "Pop never passed the seventh grade, yet he is just as smart as if he was in the eighth."

## MIX-UP

Before the businessman went to bed on an east-bound train, he called the porter and gave him strict instruction to awaken him in plenty of time to get out at Buffalo. "It is very important that I get off at Buffalo," he said, "so put me off the train even if I object when you awaken me." The porter agreed and accepted a large tip.

The following morning the businessman awoke and found himself in New York. He called the porter and began to really tell him off. The porter listened politely for awhile, then replied: "Mister, those are pretty strong words you're using, but you should have heard the man I put off the train last night in Buffalo."

\* \* \*

## EXCUSE

A mother was very much annoyed because a written excuse explaining her little son's absence from school following a heavy snowfall was demanded by his teacher. Whereupon she wrote: "Dear Miss Picklepuss: My little Eddie's legs are fourteen inches long. The snow was eighteen inches deep. Now maybe you understand why he didn't get to school yesterday."



ALLAN K. JENSEN



Paris

"I gave up hunting. It was getting pretty expensive."

"I hear you're leaving the farm."



# EDITORIALS

## If at First . . .

If you couldn't get your towel set on your first attempt, try again; we think you'll make it if you see one of the dealers listed in *this* issue.

Several readers who clipped coupons from last month's Kelvinator ad in *CF* drew a blank when they went to dealers for towel sets. Fortunately, for our good name and the advertiser's, in most cases the deal came off as it was intended to. But you know how hard it is to get everybody to dinner at the same time!

It makes our head swim when we think of the big family that had to get together for this meal; there was the factory in Detroit, the towel manufacturer in Kannapolis, distributors in Greenville and Charlotte, 200 dealers in North Carolina, us here in Raleigh, and, of course, you.

Now the advertiser has set a second table, and we think everybody will be there.



## It's from the Co-op

This month 2,400 new subscribers will receive the *Carolina Farmer* from their rural electric cooperative—Albemarle at Hertford, which is managed by John Coston.

They boost our circulation to more than 126,000, and bring *CF* into one of the most interesting and historic areas of North Carolina—the counties of Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, and Camden.

We will try to make ourselves as welcome to you as you are to us.

## Cape Fear Study

The concern of Chatham County residents over what a dam on the Cape Fear would do to their homes is all the more reason why the advantages and disadvantages of such river development should be determined by a careful study.

If a study should reveal that the dam is desirable then the public should exploit all the benefits the river basin has to offer. These may include any combination of the following: flood control, power, navigation, pollution control, recreation, conservation, and municipal, industrial and farm uses of water.

## TARHEEL VIEWS

By  
William T. Crisp

Water . . . It has become a serious, sensitive problem in North Carolina. Both its supply and its use are assuming an ever-increasing importance to us. Consider the facts:



- Our population has steadily increased. The per capita *personal* use of water has gone up, up, up.

- Industry has brought higher and higher demands on our available supplies. All industries require water; the textile and paper industries, especially, gobble up billions of gallons.

- Agriculture, always dependent on water, is both trapping and tapping more and more of the surface supply. We are on the threshold of wide-scale irrigated farming.

Despite these growing demands, North Carolina has a plentitude of water. We are blessed, so the weather men tell us, with the most ideal average rate and disbursement of rainfall in the nation. And our terrain, varied though it may be, is well suited to our surface water needs.

A look at the map reveals that nature

gave North Carolina a well distributed plumbing system. A dozen or more river systems drain us—usually without havoc—to the seas. Some pour over into Tennessee, head for the Mississippi and empty finally into the warm Gulf. The rest—from Catawba to Chowan—hasten in fairly orderly courses to the broad Atlantic.

Why, then, has water become a problem for us? First, because we have not looked ahead and planned our supply broadly enough. Only now are we coming to realize that *all* communities in a given river system have a vital stake in the proper planning of that system's supply.

Second, because we have not used our water with thrift. Pollution from municipal sewage and industrial waste has despoiled many of our creeks and rivers.

Our water problem can be solved—but only through over-all planning and wise controls backed up by laws with teeth. The General Assembly of North Carolina is the only body that can provide these.



**We got along with this . . .**



***until we did something about it OURSELVES!***

**We were still using lanterns** on the farm 20 years after our relatives in town were enjoying electricity. Just a couple of country miles kept us from the modern comforts and the time-saving, work-saving benefits of electric power.

We might still be doing chores by lantern light, using our backs instead of electric motors, if we hadn't organized co-ops to get the job done. In the few years since our co-ops took over, most farms in the country have been totally electrified.

The rapid change in farm living because of electricity seems almost a miracle... but near miracles are possible when many people with a common need work together for their common good . . . through cooperatives.

**FARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION**

**— Representing North Carolina's 32 rural electric cooperatives —**



# giant

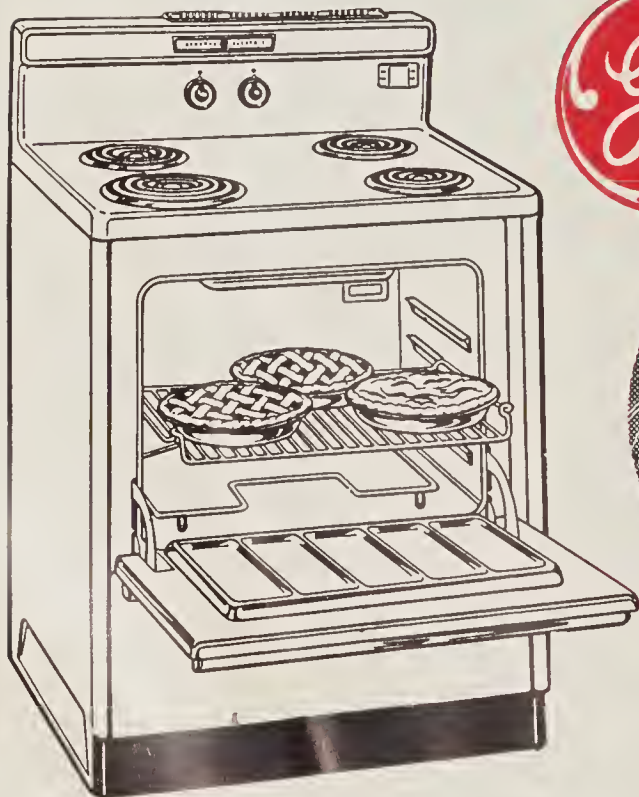


## Master Oven

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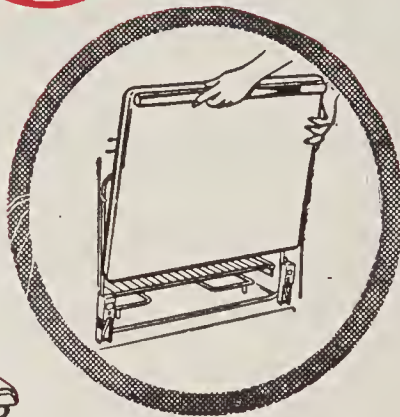
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